

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

# PRESS

A PRACTICE AND COUNCIL PUBLICATION

JANUARY 12, 1957



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



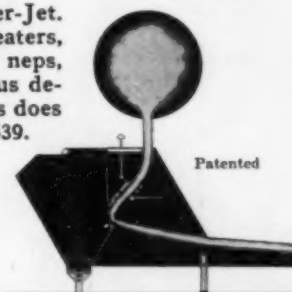


*You can see it here!*

This unretouched photograph is of trash discharge scooped from a Super-Jet lint cleaner in actual operation on moderately trashy machine picked cotton. You can see plenty of trash... leaves, stems, motes... and a lot of nep-stock. But there's no spinable fiber. Super-Jet gives you a better net turnout of good spinning-quality fiber because it takes out trash; leaves lint in.

### AND NO MOVING PARTS IS THE REASON

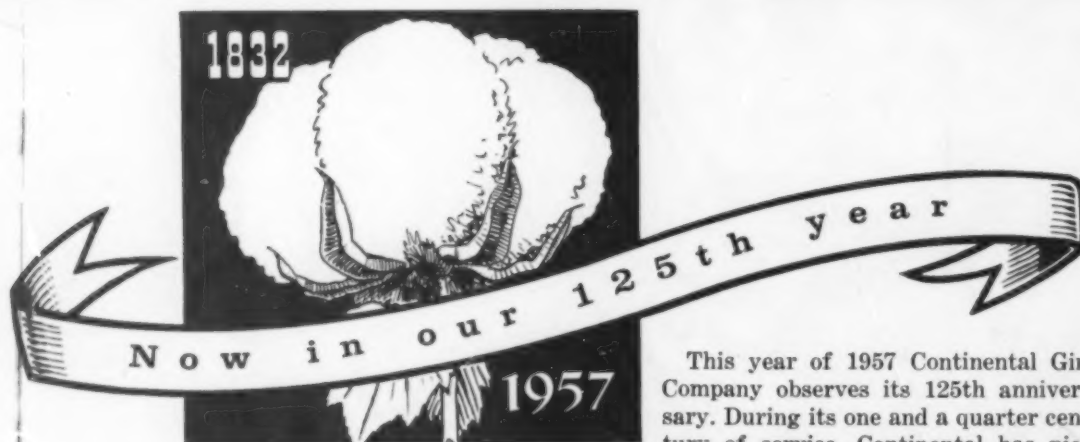
Here is a cross section of a Super-Jet. It has no moving parts — no beaters, no saws — nothing to create neps, nothing to wear out. A Lummus development of gentle air-streams does the work. Write for Bulletin 639.



## LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

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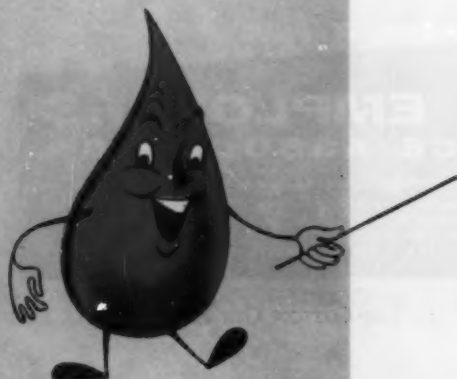
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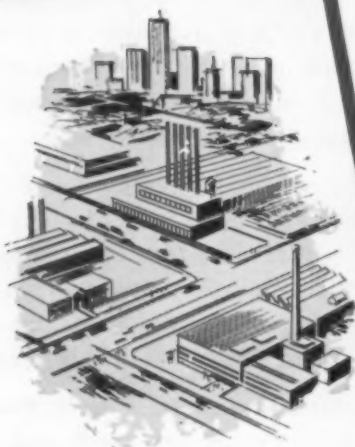
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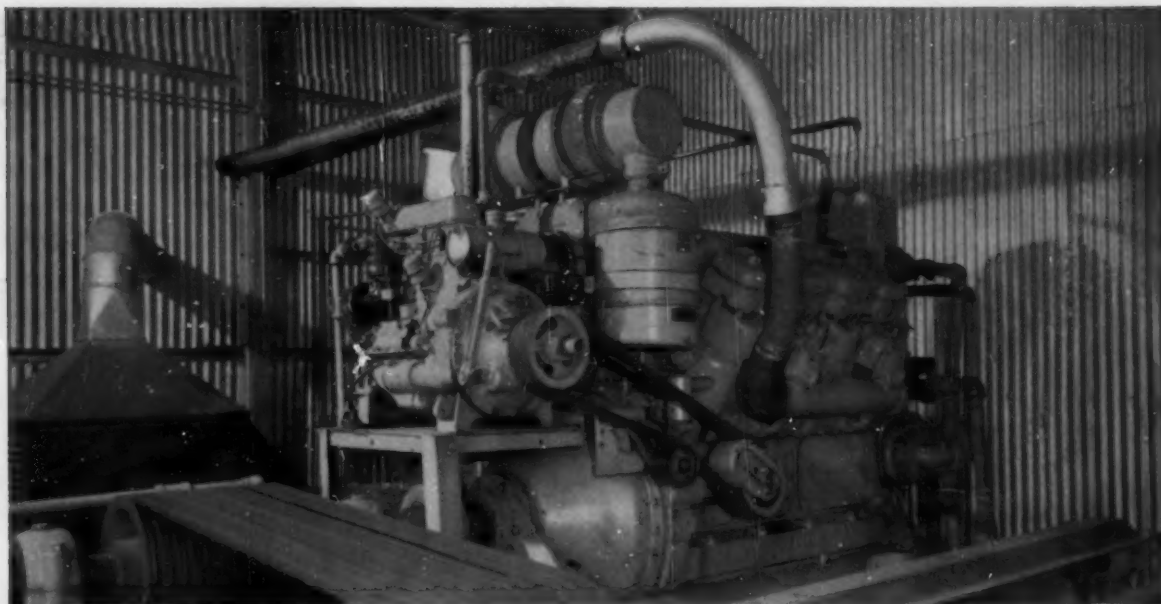
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### ON OUR COVER:

We'd bet our reputation as a weather prophet (not too much of a bet) that quite a few of our readers can look out of their windows and see a scene not very different from our cover picture. The week before Robert E. Lee's birthday (Jan. 19, for any Yankees who don't remember the date) is almost certain to bring some wintery weather over much of the Cotton Belt. The weather man's objective is to remind everyone how lucky he is to be living where such weather is a topic of conversation, instead of a winter-long habit.

*Photo by A. Devaney*

VOL. 58 JAN. 12, 1957 No. 1

## THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE  
(EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY

744 Jackson Place, N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

### Published by

HAUGHTON PUBLISHING COMPANY

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Domestic: 1 year \$3; 2 years \$5; 3 years \$7. Foreign: Latin-  
American countries \$10; all others \$15 per year. (Not accepted  
for "Iron Curtain" countries.) All subscriptions cash with order.

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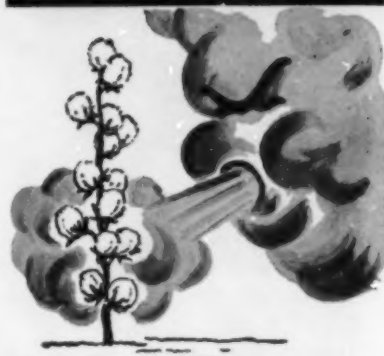
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LEADERS from all segments of the cotton industry who have served as officers and directors of the National Cotton Council during the past 12 months are shown in this picture, taken at the 1956 annual meeting. They will have much to do with the development of future plans at the 1957 meeting, to be held Jan. 28-29 in St. Louis.

# Council Will Plan Expanded Program for Cotton

**Annual meeting in St. Louis will hear recommendations for increased services to enlarge markets for cotton and cottonseed products during season of 1957-58.**

THE NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL will meet in St. Louis Jan. 28-29 to give its delegate members a report on the planning for the expanded program of activity, starting next Aug. 1, which was authorized by Council delegates last year at the annual meeting. The 1957 convention will be at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel.

Expansion of Council activities already is being developed as indicated by the plans for Cotton Council International discussed in a separate item on this page. The 1957-58 season, however, marks the official beginning of the increased financial support which industry leaders authorized a year ago and for which the industry has signed agreements during the past 12 months. The strong support which this program has received indicates industrywide realization of the need for more efforts to develop cotton and cottonseed products markets.

Meetings of committees and directors will precede the general sessions of the delegate membership starting Monday morning, Jan. 28.

• **Monday's Sessions** — Following registration, the meeting will be called to order at 9:30 Monday morning to hear the invocation and the address of welcome.

Colonel Frances J. Beatty, Charlotte, N.C., will deliver the president's annual address.

The economic outlook will be reviewed by Dr. M. K. Horne, chief economist of the Council, and the members will hear a report on the Oscar Johnston Foundation at the session.

Caucuses will be held by the different cotton interests at luncheons Monday noon, during which the groups will make their nominations for directors of the Council.

Monday afternoon's general session

will hear reports on the following program activities: Production and marketing, utilization research, sales promotion, foreign trade and domestic trade barriers.

The annual meetings of state units will start at 5 p.m.

• **Tuesday's Sessions** — The morning session on Tuesday will open with a report of the office of public relations.

Field service and Washington representative reports will follow.

Dr. Frank C. Croxton, technical director of the Battelle Memorial Institute, will be a guest speaker at this session. His subject will be "Industry's Use of Research in Developing and Expanding Markets." The speaker has had 17 years' experience in planning and coordinating a large program of industrial research. The Institute this year will conduct about \$20 million worth of research for industry and government.

The report of the steering committee for the industrywide committee on cotton's research needs and opportunities

## Cotton Council International

PLANS for Cotton Council International, recently formed to carry out cotton market development programs in three countries, will be a major subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council. This foreign cotton promotion program also will be the subject of an exclusive feature article in an early issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Cotton Council International has signed agreements with USDA to carry out cotton market development programs in France, Japan and Spain. USDA also has agreed to sign agreements for programs in Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Germany as soon as funds are available. Negotiations are underway for a program in Colombia, and the possibilities of programs in other countries are being studied.

An independent corporation, Cotton Council International was established by the National Cotton Council to expand consumption of cotton and cotton products outside the U.S. This corporation is authorized to receive and expend funds from USDA and any other source, which the National Cotton Council cannot do. The establishment of Cotton Council International is similar to the action taken in setting up the Oscar Johnston Foundation and several other independent corporations which can carry on operations not permitted the National Cotton Council.

Read Dunn, director of the National Cotton Council's foreign trade division, is executive director of CCI. Council staff members will do much of the staff work of the organization. Officers are: Everett R. Cook, Memphis, president; Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president and secretary; W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., treasurer. Directors include the president and past presidents of the National Cotton Council: Francis J. Beatty, Charlotte, N.C.; W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss.; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla.; Harold A. Young, Little Rock, Ark.; and present and previous chairmen of the foreign trade committee: A. E. Hohenberg, Memphis; S. Y. West, Memphis; and Everett R. Cook, Memphis. Wm. Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss., is director at large.



will be made at this session by the chairman, Dr. C. R. Sayre of Scott, Miss.

The afternoon meeting will hear recommendations on program activities for 1957. Committee chairmen who will present the recommendations are Cecil H. Collette, Tom J. Hitch, J. Craig Smith, A. E. Hohenberg, H. L. Wingate, and A. L. Story.

W. T. Wynn, chairman of the board, will present the general resolutions and Aubrey L. Lockett will make the treasurer's report.

Following the report of the nominating committee, the general session will adjourn.

The newly-elected board of directors will meet at 4:30 p.m.

• **Officers and Directors** — Officers of

the Council during 1956 have been W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., board chairman; Col. Francis J. Beatty, Charlotte, N.C., president; Vice-presidents L. T. Barringer of Memphis, B. L. Anderson of Fort Worth, H. L. Wingate of Macon, Ga., Treasurer Aubrey Lockett of Vernon, Texas, and Executive Secretary William Rhea Blake of Memphis.

The following were named a year ago to serve as directors:

**Producers**—J. H. Henry, Melrose, La.; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala.; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N.M.; Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss.; A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo.

**Ginners** — Harry Baker, Fresno, Calif.; James F. Francis, Phoenix, Ariz.; Garner Lester, Jackson, Miss.; J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S.C.; A. G. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga.



**DR. FRANK C. CROXTON**

**Warehousemen**—B. L. Anderson, Fort Worth, Texas; Thomas N. Durst, Columbia, S.C.; B. L. Mallory, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; Charles F. Manly, West Memphis, Ark.; Harris F. Underwood, Lubbock, Texas.

**Merchants**—J. L. Hurschler, Pasadena, Calif.; Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas; A. G. Paxton, Greenville, Miss.; C. D. Tuller, Atlanta, Ga.; S. Y. West, Memphis, Tenn.

**Crushers**—G. E. Covington, Magnolia, Miss.; O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, Calif.; R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C.; L. T. Lewis, Roswell, N.M.; L. M. Upchurch, Raeford, N.C.

**Spinners**—A. B. Emmert, Danville, Va.; Charles C. Hertwig, Macon, Ga.; J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala.; Fred W. Symmes, Greenville, S.C.; A. K. Winget, Albemarle, N.C.

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### **Bennett To Be Honored At Ginners' Caucus**

Ginners and others in the cotton industry will join in paying tribute to Charles A. Bennett, USDA ginning research leader who is retiring on Feb. 28, when they meet in St. Louis at the time of the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council.

The ginning leader affectionately known as "Uncle Charlie," will be honored at brief ceremonies at the ginners' caucus and luncheon Monday noon, Jan. 28, at St. Louis. While the event has been planned primarily by ginners from all parts of the Cotton Belt, Bennett's friends throughout the industry will be welcomed. As previously announced in The Press, industry members are planning to present him with an expression of appreciation for his outstanding service, and the presentation will be made at the St. Louis meeting. Ginners' associates, gin machinery manufacturers, individual ginners and members of allied industries are participating by sending checks to Texas Cotton Ginners' Association (P.O. Box 7665) Dallas 26, marked "For C. A. Bennett Fund."

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New, re-designed DIXISTEEL Arrow Buckles are now being furnished with DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties. They have a greater seating surface and are reinforced with a heavy bead on each end.

These buckles will not snap at the eye, are easy to thread, and won't slip, slide or cut the tie.



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Also available, when requested, is the sturdy DIXISTEEL Buckle, introduced for the first time in 1955. It, too, has been improved and many ginner now prefer this buckle.

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# COTTONSEED MEAL,

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*In Rations of All Animals*



**T**HE POTENTIAL MARKET for cottonseed meal in swine and poultry rations amounts to more than one million tons yearly. The National Cottonseed Products Association recently said, in commenting on research now under way: "Progress in this field holds out the promise of a market for perhaps one million tons of meal in a reasonably near future."

This statement indicates the opportunity which cottonseed meal research offers to help the cottonseed industry and cotton farmer, as well as to provide savings to livestock and poultry feeders.

There have been many and apparently conflicting reports in scientific journals and periodicals concerning the value of cottonseed meal for chicks and swine. These reports have tended to cast serious doubts regarding the value of cottonseed meal in the minds of feeders and feed manufacturers. To a great extent this was due to the fact that, unlike cattle and sheep, chicks and swine are sensitive to certain toxic substances in cottonseed meal and also seem to be less tolerant to quality differences in the protein itself. That there are wide variations in the amounts of these toxic substances and in the quality of the protein in cottonseed meal is now well established.

The scientific literature, particularly during the past five years, has begun to point out the cause of some of these quality differences and nutritional research has given us hope that we will soon be able, in some measure at least, to make meals more suitable for hog, chick, and broiler feeding, and ultimately for laying rations.

(Editor's Note: During the period mentioned by Doctor Deobald, individual oil mills, National Cottonseed Products Association, USDA and state Experiment Stations have been cooperating in processing and nutritional research with cottonseed meal. Progress in this research, as noted elsewhere in this issue, is being summarized Jan. 14-16 in a conference at Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans.)

That the protein itself is of high quality has been demonstrated repeatedly by both chemical analyses and feeding tests. Analysis shows that all of the essential amino acids are present in sufficient quantity in the protein of the cottonseed. Feeding tests with meals especially prepared in the laboratory prove beyond doubt that this protein is equal in basic quality to any of the accepted protein supplements on the market today.

Swine and growing poultry and laboratory animals show widely different

responses to cottonseed meal from different sources. Dr. E. A. Gastrock and Dr. A. M. Altschul and their group at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory have shown that differences in processing, particularly in heat, moisture and time, cause the great variations in the free and bound gossypol content and solubility of the protein. One might expect, then, that one of the processes would give a better meal. Experiments conducted on this point do not indicate that any single processing method alone—hydraulic, screw-press, pre-press solvent, or direct solvent—is the answer to producing a high quality meal. Any of these processes can be improved by careful control of heat and treatment of the meats and meal during processing.

An interesting set of experiments just reported from the Swift & Co. research laboratories describes tests on the evaluation of 68 different meals. Rats were used as the test animal. The results show that nine of the meals were so toxic that there was 100 percent mortality in 10 days. A few others produced poor growth. Most meals produced fair growth, but a few gave even better results than the soybean meal controls.

Another test using chicks as the test animal on 23 different meals again showed remarkable differences in the ability of this protein supplement to support growth. The summary written by these California investigators sum-

*(Continued on Page 32)*

## By DR. H. J. DEOBALD

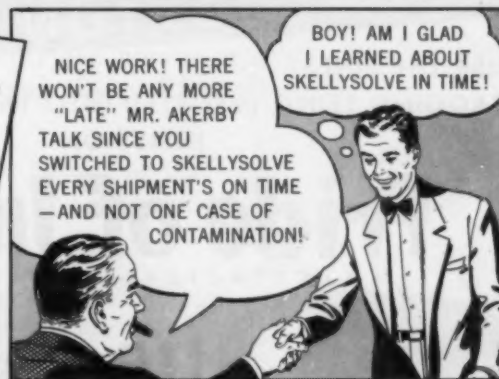
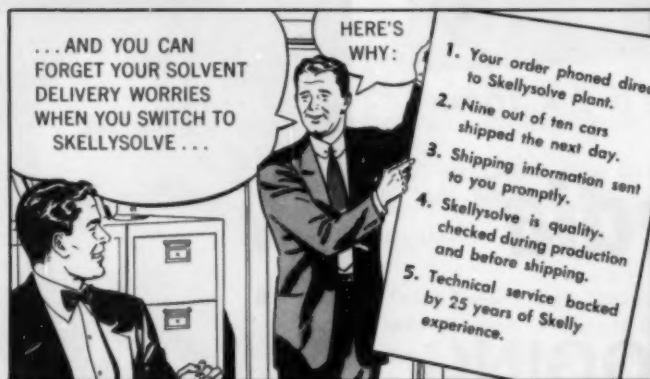
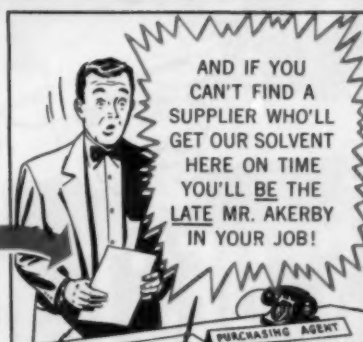
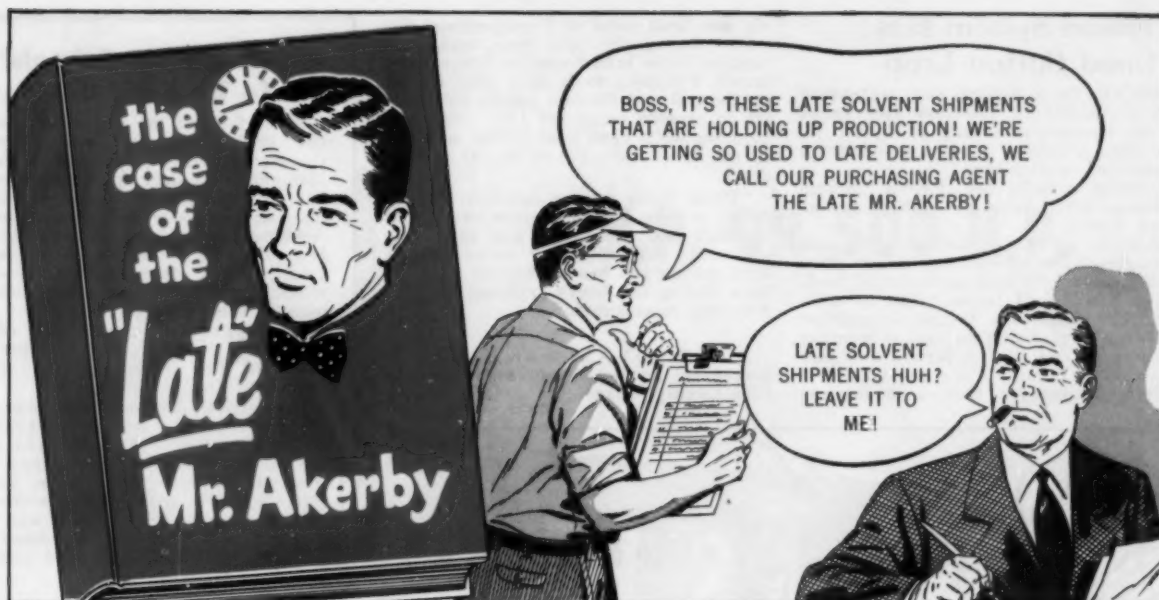


DR. H. J. DEOBALD is technical director of the Plains Co-operative Oil Mill at Lubbock, Texas, one of the nation's largest cottonseed processing mills. He has been associated with this firm since December, 1954.

Doctor Deobald received his bachelor's degree in animal husbandry and agricultural chemistry in 1928 from Ohio State University. He was awarded his Ph.D. in biochemistry and physiology at the University of Wisconsin in 1935. He was associated with Allied Mills, Inc., Peoria, Ill., for 17 years, conducting feeding tests and pilot plant processing research, with emphasis on soybean processing.

His present work with cottonseed processing and cottonseed feed products and his long experience with soybean feed products make him well qualified to discuss the opportunities for cottonseed meal.





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**SKELLYSOLVE-B.** Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -25°F.

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ceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

**SKELLYSOLVE-H.** Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

**SKELLYSOLVE-L.** For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

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## • Prison System Has Good Cotton Crop

INCOME from cotton and cottonseed was \$1,738,387 in 1956 for the Texas Prison System, according to Byron W. Frierson, assistant general manager in charge of agriculture.

Despite drouth, the Prison System produced 9,576 bales on 6,920 acres at seven farms.

Modern, efficient practices are used throughout the operations, which have been praised by Texas agricultural leaders as a model of sound cotton production. The Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas is planning to hold a meeting in June at one of the farms, and had a session at Ramsey Farm in 1952.

Frierson reports that a homemade

rig has been used in "prospecting" for water during the past year, and good supplies have been found on the coastal farms. Fourteen wells have been drilled on Central and Harlem Farms this winter to provide water for 1957 crops and 10 other wells have been drilled on other farms. Most wells are 80 to 145 feet in depth.

"These wells are an excellent investment, in view of the shallow depth and the fact that, in almost any year, cotton needs supplementary water in this area during the heavy fruiting season," Frierson commented.

■ **SONNY WAKELAND** is managing Avalon Cooperative Gin in Ellis County, Texas.

## Midsouth Gin Schools To Be April 8-9

April 8-9 will be the dates for the 1957 Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools at and near Memphis, a steering committee has announced. The schools are planned especially for ginners in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee, although ginners from other areas are invited. Sponsors are gin machinery manufacturers, Extension Services, the ginners' associations of Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee, and the Delta Councils of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Continental, Lummus and Murray-Mitchell schools will be held at the firms' offices in Memphis; the Hardwicke-Etter school location will be announced later, as will other details of plans for the entire program. The schools were not held last year, but attendance was 710 in 1955, 950 in 1954 and 486 in 1953.

## Agricultural Workers Hold Texas Meeting

"Agriculture's New Look" was the theme of the annual convention of Texas Agricultural Workers' Association, Jan. 10-11 at Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Professional agricultural workers and others interested in agriculture attended the sessions at Memorial Student Center.

■ **EARL NEWCOMER** is managing Paymaster Gin, Ackerly, Texas.



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## Honored by Co-Workers

T. J. HARRELL, president and general manager, Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, was presented with a bouquet on Jan. 3 by his co-workers in honor of his thirty-sixth anniversary with the firm. A former mayor of Fort Worth and past president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, he has been a leader in many civic, agricultural and cotton industry programs.



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whenever you want it!**



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**TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY**



## Soap, Glycerine Groups Meeting in New York

The Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, Inc., will hold its annual industry conference Jan. 23-25, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Registrations for each day will begin in advance at 8:30 a.m. and also at 5 p.m.

The convention is open to all persons, members or non-members, interested in soap, synthetic detergents, glycerine or fatty acids—management, associates, assistants, department heads, salesmen, employees, suppliers, etc. Ladies are invited, and events are planned for their entertainment.

Addresses by outstanding leaders of the industry have been scheduled throughout the meeting.

One of the highlights of the meeting will be an industrywide exhibit on Pioneering Pays, Yesterday and Today. This is a graphic series of eight scenes (1700-1957) depicting the evolution and growth of the soap industry in America. It will show pioneering in industrial growth, merchandising, advertising, research and mechanization. Featured will be many historical documents, early products and unusual novelties loaned by member companies.

Another event will be a washable cotton fashion show on Jan. 24, which will introduce 'he 1957 Maid of Cotton, Helen Landon, Huntingdon, Tenn.

Many activities have been scheduled for the ladies. A sherry social, tour of the city, reception and banquet and the fashion show are among the events scheduled for the three days.

## Texans Will Make Plans for Cotton

PLANS for a 1957 Cotton Leadership Rally at Texas A. & M. College, Jan. 17, have been announced by the State-wide Cotton Committee of Texas. It will be a joint meeting of the state-wide group's insect and disease control section, with Eugene Butler as chairman; and the cotton production section, C. B. Spencer, chairman.

The Progressive Farmer and Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be hosts at lunch.

Research workers will present their findings, and plans for a more effective educational program in 1957 will be explained.

## Feed Manufacturers To Meet in Arkansas

The annual meeting of the Arkansas Feed Manufacturers' Association will take place at the Hotel Marion, Jan. 17-18, Little Rock.

The program for the first day will begin with a dinner meeting of directors and committee members at 6:30 p.m. Committee meetings will follow that evening and begin again the next morning, with the official opening of the convention taking place at a noon luncheon meeting.

### New Book

#### COUNCIL STAFF MEMBER WRITES ON GROWING COTTON

Dr. V. Ray Cardozier, member of the National Cotton Council staff, is the author of a new book, "Growing Cotton," published Jan. 10 by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West Forty-Second Street, New York. The book will sell for \$5.80 a copy.

The author has combined his practi-

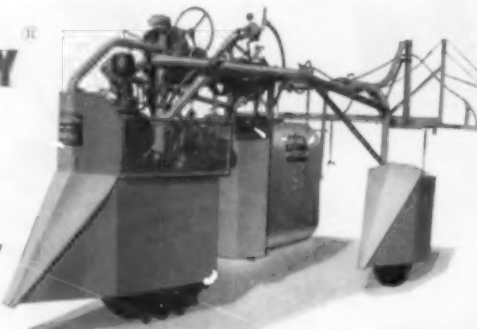


V. R. CARDOZIER

cal experience in growing cotton and teaching vocational agriculture with the technical advice of top cotton industry authorities in a publication that is uniquely useful. It seems certain to become a standard text for teachers and reference for others interested in the subject.

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**SUPER HI-BOY**  
means

**Cleaner Cotton,  
Healthier Cotton,  
MORE Cotton!**



When The Hi-Boy is used for insect control and defoliation, these benefits result:

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**NEVER IN HISTORY** have so few produced for so many. This is certainly true with today's cotton farmers. Twenty-five years ago there were two million farms producing cotton. Today only 860,000 farms are producing about the same amount of cotton as the two million did 25 years ago. Also, the farm population has decreased by more than one-third.

There are several reasons for this great increase in production per worker, but none surpasses mechanization in importance. It has often been said that mechanization has become a shorthand term for mechanical, chemical and biological improvements, which must be associated together.

• **Much Progress Made** — During the past 15 years in the Southeast we have seen the various phases of cotton production approach complete mechanization. The processes of land preparation, planting, cultivating, weed control, insect control, harvesting and ginning all are requiring less labor and time.

During this period the following types of equipment and practices were introduced in the Southeast:

1. Rotary mowers and stalk shredders were introduced to aid in preparing a good seed bed.

2. Harrows were designed to aid in keeping land level and free of small gullies.

3. The use of the rotary hoe began in cotton culture.

4. The use of pre- and post-emergence chemicals for weed control started.

5. Anhydrous ammonia was first used as a fertilizer for cotton, with new equipment for its application.

6. Cultivators were developed with high speed type sweeps and touch control hydraulic lift for tractors.

7. New insect control equipment, sprayers, dusters, and equipment for airplanes were used.

8. We had the development and use of defoliation practices and equipment.

9. Finally, there was the introduction of a successful mechanical cotton picker.

Farmers are realizing that all production methods and practices are very important in the quality of cotton produced. However, with the introduction of many new machines, especially in the harvesting process, new problems have come into focus, but most of these problems are of an educational nature.

Gins and gin manufacturers have done an excellent job in adapting their machinery to compensate for new and always changing production and harvesting practices to maintain cotton's quality. It is of utmost importance that all farmers, ginners and farm machinery dealers realize the problems of each other. Only through this understanding of one another's problems, and governing our actions accordingly, can cotton's quality be maintained. Extension Service representatives in the Southeast, dealing with cotton production, harvesting, ginning and market-

# Cotton Mechanization

ing, are continuously preparing educational material, holding schools and clinics designed to maintain this quality through knowledge and understanding.

• **Research Seeks More Progress**—Experiment stations throughout the Southeast are continuously experimenting and obtaining research information on such problems as to evaluate and improve:

1. Machines and methods for preparing the cotton crop for mechanized harvest.

2. Machines and methods for mechanical harvesting.

3. Mechanical harvester performance in relation to plant characteristics.

4. Methods for disposal of cover crops and crop residues.

5. Machinery for planting cotton in trashy soil.

6. Methods for controlling weeds in cotton, including cost reduction.

7. Methods and equipment for defoliating and harvesting cotton.

• **Must Aid Small Farmer** — Even with all of the great advances in cotton mechanization that have come about during the past 15 years, there are many more that must come in the near future. A greater portion of these new machines and developments must be designed to assist the small farmer, who is so prevalent in the Southeast. The farm machinery industry is to be commended on the wonderful part that it has played in this parade of progress.

To complete the mechanization picture and to aid in existing methods and problems of the small farmers, there must be experimentation and development of:

1. Planters to assure or guarantee better stands and better placement of fertilizer.

2. Better defoliants and growth inhibitors and methods of application.

3. Better metering systems and gauges for sprayers and dusters that are free from clogging.

4. Sprayers with adjustable booms, up and down.

5. Continued improvement of equipment for seed bed preparation.

6. Cheaper and smaller cotton pickers designed for small contour fields, and above all, the small cotton farmer's income.

7. Continued emphasis on the use and development of rotary hoes as a cultivating tool.

The great changes in farm mechaniza-

## in the Southeast

tion during the past 25 years, and their effect on the individual farmer, the family and our great society are indeed interesting. However, even more interesting and exciting are the unknown changes that we may expect in the future.

### Four Crushers' Committees Hold Dallas Meetings

Drouth, soil and water conservation and the Soil Bank were among major topics of discussion Jan. 7 when the agriculture, pink bollworm, water conservation and products committees of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association met.

Agriculture committeemen present included T. J. Harrell, F. Earl Davis, D. B. Denney, A. J. Mills, R. P. Tull and S. J. Vaughan, Jr.

Members of the pink bollworm committee at the meeting were Dixon White, Ray Grisham, Henry Wunderlich and R. L. McClung.

Products committee members attending included R. P. Tull, Peter Fox, C. C. Harlan, Denney and Harrell.

J. H. Fox, C. L. Walker, Jr., O. E. Key, and Rex Steele were water conservation committee members at the meeting.

Roy B. Davis, delegate to the National Cotton Council; C. B. Spencer and Jack Whetstone, Texas Association staff members; and Garlon A. Harper of the National Cottonseed Products Association also attended the meeting.

### Meeting Dates Changed

New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers' Association will hold its annual meeting Feb. 10-12 at the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque. Dates were changed to avoid conflict with the President's drouth tour during January.

■ **JAMES HAMBRIGHT** of Clover has been named chairman, and **LIN S. BOZARD** of Cameron a member of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee of South Carolina.

**By H. T. GOOLSBY**  
Georgia Extension Agricultural Engineer

# New Booklet

## JOHN DEERE & CO. ISSUES "MODERN FARMING"

The 1957 edition of "Modern Farming," published by John Deere, pictures and describes most of the tractors and farm equipment made by the company. It is a helpful reference on the operation and use of various farm implements. The book not only contains exact information on the special features of each machine, but also is eye-appealingly arranged and easily read.

Copies of the booklet are available from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, or from John Deere, Moline, Ill.

## USDA Backs Low Price Supports for Cotton

In a report to Congress, USDA says that low price supports and cut-rate export sales will work best to sell cotton, increase farm income and loosen production controls.

High supports would lose the competitive battle with foreign cotton producers and manufacturers of synthetic fibres; even the existing flexible support system holds prices too high, USDA contends.

Officials expect no basic changes in the cotton program this year.

■ CLAUDE E. EDMONDS of La Mesa has been appointed as a member, and ED HERINGA of Clayton as chairman of New Mexico State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

## Production of Leading Oilseeds, by States USDA Estimates, 1956 and 1945-54

State	Cottonseed		Soybeans		Flaxseed	
	1945-54	1956*	1945-54	1956	1945-54	1956
	(thousand tons)		(thousand bushels)		(thousand bushels)	
New York			96	112		
New Jersey			286	1,080		
Pennsylvania			400	388		
Ohio			20,808	31,224		
Indiana			34,809	52,128		
Illinois			83,096	134,948		
Michigan			1,897	4,200		
Wisconsin			558	1,318		
Minnesota			18,961	52,540	145	126
Minnesota			37,202	50,900	12,377	9,950
Iowa			20,616	39,120	846	187
Missouri	156	195	273	2,162	14,780	30,388
North Dakota			971	2,576	5,233	6,368
South Dakota			1,297	1,748		
Nebraska			3,859	3,018		
Kansas			914	3,450	315	14
Delaware			1,235	4,422		
Maryland			2,250	5,826		
Virginia						
New Mexico	96	125				
North Carolina	189	151	4,049	8,944		
South Carolina	272	221	710	2,948		
Georgia	274	240	242	1,038		
Florida			206	748		
Kentucky			1,906	2,992		
Tennessee	223	222	2,737	3,960		
Alabama	346	300	1,128	2,310		
Mississippi	667	660	3,907	11,712		
Arkansas	558	591	8,226	27,162		
Louisiana	238	238	618	2,295		
Oklahoma	146	108	354	200		
Texas	1,458	1,509	5	400	911	126
Montana					650	480
Arizona	231	346			382	22
California	466	572			2,164	1,081
***Other States	19	17				
United States	5,340	5,495	253,653	455,869	37,959	48,712

\* Based on 1951-55 average ratio of lint to cottonseed.

\*\* Short-time average.

\*\*\* Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

## POWER FEED for Air Unloading

One man hydraulic directional control in left hand . . . electric lift in right hand.

This eliminates physical fatigue and speeds up unloading!

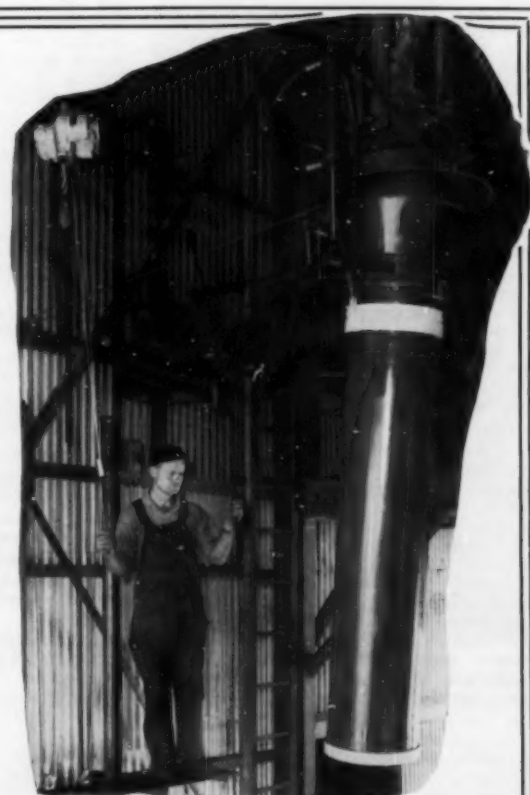
Three piece telescope for extra truck clearance.

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## • Cooperative Ginners Plan Convention

PLANS for the annual joint meeting of Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives have been announced. The groups will meet Feb. 4-5 at the Rice Hotel in Houston.

Ginners will hold their business session Tuesday morning, Feb. 5.

A general session Monday morning, with guest speakers, will open the convention. There will be a luncheon for ladies at noon and tour and dinner at San Jacinto Battlefield Monday afternoon and evening.

A short general session, the ginners' business meeting and a luncheon are scheduled for Tuesday morning. A business session for the Federation of Cooperatives is planned Tuesday afternoon and the convention will adjourn about 3:30 p.m. No banquet is planned for Tuesday evening.

Officers of Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association are J. E. Cox, Waxahachie, president; Truman L. McFarland, Childress, first vice-president; T. T. Smith, Colorado City, secretary; and B. E. Schroeder, Austin, executive secretary-treasurer.



MAKING PLANS for the Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association convention are: On the left, J. E. Cox, president of the Association, and T. L. McFarland, vice-president.

## Paper Discusses Nitrogen

"Nitrogen, Key to Grassland Farming" was the title of a paper presented by Dr. Joseph D. Campbell, agronomist, Plant Food Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., recently. The paper was read at the New York meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

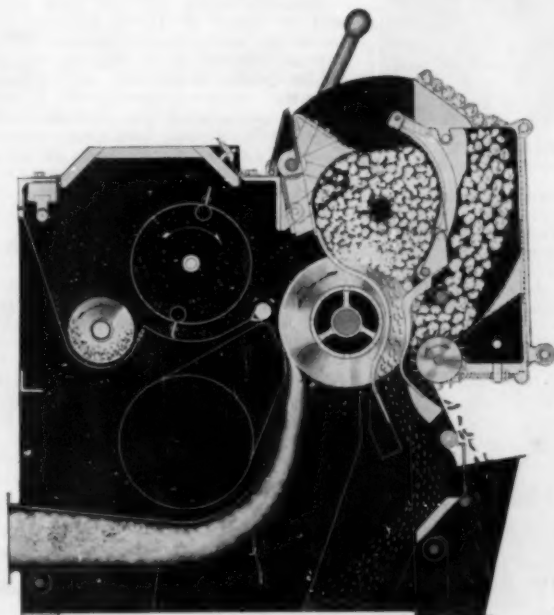
## 1956 Farm Exports Rise in Value and Quantity

The value and quantity of U.S. farm exports in the July-November period of 1956 were 36 and 42 percent, respectively, above the corresponding period of 1955, USDA reports.

During the first five months of fis-

cal 1957, the value of agricultural exports was estimated at \$1,800,000,000, compared with actual shipment value of \$1,328,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1955.

Cotton made the largest gain among the commodity groups. Other increases were in expressed vegetable oils and oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, and livestock products.



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**Combination ★★ Ninety**

**SAW GINS**

The Many Ginners who replaced 80-saw and older model 90-saw gins with Five Star Combination Model 90-saw Gins last season have learned that the greater Capacity which they have been able to obtain with this outstanding Gin has saved them money in operating costs. The Combination Gin does far more cleaning and moting during the ginning process than any other gin on the market.

The Gin Yard is emptied faster . . . Sample is Cleaner and Smoother—attracting NEW Customers, as well as keeping old customers satisfied.

WE INVITE YOU TO CHECK THE ABOVE FACTS—ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS THE COMBINATION NINETY.

*"The Perfect Combination—Cleans as it Gins"*

**CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.**

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.



**HORACE ETCHISON**

**THREE OFFICIALS** of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association who will be leaders in activities at the annual meeting of directors and allied industry representatives, Jan. 21-22 at McAllen, are shown here. Horace Etchison, McAllen, is president of the Association; Roy Forkner, Lubbock, is vice-president and Edward H. Bush, Dallas, is executive vice-president.

#### *In Texas Lower Valley*

## Ginners and Allied Industry To Meet

■ **DIRECTORS** of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and guests to discuss business, enjoy entertainment.

Directors of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, representatives of allied industry groups and their guests will meet Jan. 21-22 at McAllen for their annual business sessions and entertainment program. Ginners of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, led by President Horace Etchison of the Texas Association, are hosts for the meeting this year, to be held in the Casa de Palmas.

Edward H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president, urges those planning to attend the sessions to arrive on Sunday, as the first general meeting will start promptly at 10 a.m. Monday, Jan. 20.

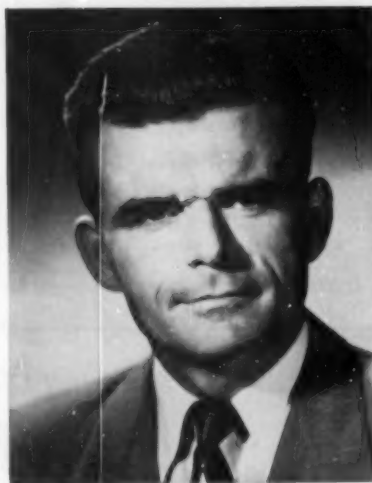
This general session will be followed by afternoon meetings of committees which will draft their recommendations for future activities to be presented to the Association's board of directors. Committees meeting will include the pink bollworm and insect control committee; insurance, fire and accident prevention; labor; air pollution and nuisance control; legislative and resolutions; convention; and ginner of the year committees.

A banquet will be held Monday evening at Casa de Palmas.

Officers and directors of the Association will hold a closed session Tuesday morning to consider reports made by



**ROY FORKNER**



**EDWARD H. BUSH**

the committees and transact other business.

The visitors to Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley will be guests on a tour Tuesday afternoon, to be followed that evening by cocktails, dinner and dancing across the border at Reynosa, Mexico.

A special feature planned for fishermen in the crowd, if weather permits, will be a Gulf fishing trip on Wednesday, starting out from the port of Brownsville.

## Classes in Fiber Testing Scheduled for 1957

The first of five 1957 classes in cotton fiber testing started Jan. 7, according to John T. Wigington, director of technical service for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute. Each course lasts about five weeks. Opening dates for other classes are March 4, April 29, Aug. 5 and Oct. 21.

The classes are designed primarily for technicians in the cotton departments of mills as well as for personnel from yarn and fabric testing laboratories of mills, plant breeders and cotton merchants.

## Society Names Chairman Of Cellulose Division

Dr. Carl M. Conrad, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, USDA, New Orleans, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of cellulose chemistry for 1957. Doctor Conrad, who is head of the Laboratory's cotton fiber section, succeeds Reid L. Mitchell of Rayonier, Inc., Shelton, Wash.

Dr. Leo B. Gunung, laboratory supervisor of the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., was chosen chairman-elect and George C. Daul of Courtaulds, Inc., Mobile, was named secretary-treasurer.

Elected to represent the division on the Society's national council was Dr. Merle A. Heath of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, with Dr. William O. Kenyon of Eastman Kodak as alternate. New executive committee members are Dr. Otto Goldschmid, also of Rayonier and Erik T. Timell of McGill University.

## Agricultural Research Lab Being Planned by Shell

A new agricultural research laboratory is being planned in Modesto, Calif., for the Shell Development Co. The company will consolidate its agricultural research activities into one group.

When completed and staffed, Modesto will be one of the outstanding agricultural research laboratories in the western U.S., and among the best equipped and most extensive laboratories in the world. About a million dollars will be spent for new buildings and services. Six major laboratories and office buildings will be added to the present group.

Administration of the new facility will be under S. H. McAllister, director of the agricultural research division, now at Denver. K. E. Marple, manager of the Denver laboratory, will direct the chemical research group. T. R. Hansberry, manager of the Modesto laboratory, will direct biological research. E. F. Feichtmeir, manager of product application research at Denver, will direct this work at Modesto.

## 1955 Soybean Facts Are Available from USDA

County figures on 1955 acreage, yield and production of soybeans in 23 principal states are now available from USDA. They may be obtained from Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, in AMS-156 publication, "Soybeans Harvested for Beans by Counties, 1955."

## Ginners' Directors Meet

Directors of Carolinas Ginners' Association, Inc., held a meeting Jan. 10 at which plans for the annual convention at Clemson, S. C., Jan. 31-Feb. 1, and other activities were discussed.

## Cotton Improvement Group

The cotton improvement subcommittee of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas will meet at the Ben Milam Hotel in Houston on Jan. 15. Lamar Fleming, Jr., head of Anderson, Clayton & Co., will discuss the world cotton situation at a luncheon.



SHOWN are some of the members of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., as they met in Dallas Jan. 5 to make plans for the 1957 annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

## • Gin Machinery Group Re-elects Officers

OFFICIALS of Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., were re-elected Jan. 5 at the annual meeting held in the Dallas Room of the First National Bank in Dallas.

Officers and members of the executive committee re-named for 1957 are: R. Haughton, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, president; Dewey D. Day: The Murray Co. of Texas, vice-president; L. A. Mindrup, The Stacy Co., treasurer; A. G. Falk, Magnolia Petroleum Co., secretary; and U. H. Ohrman, Texas Power & Light Co., Ashley DeWitt, Briggs-Weaver Co., and H. R. Carlson, International Harvester Co., members of the executive committee.

A memorial resolution was adopted in tribute to the late Ed Pflanz of Briggs-Weaver, a leader in the organization for many years.

Officers gave reports on activities of the organization and plans for sponsoring exhibits and entertainment at the 1957 annual meeting of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, to be held April 1-3 at the State Fair in Dallas. Last year 5,783 persons attended the Texas convention and viewed more than 50,000 square feet of displays of gin machinery and supplies.

Drawings were held at the Jan. 5 meeting for the assignment of space at the 1957 convention.

Most of the space has been reserved, but some excellent locations are still available for exhibits at the 1957 convention. Requests for space reservations should be sent to R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26. The telephone is RIVERSIDE 7-2583.

Exhibits will be in the same building at the State Fair of Texas as in previous years, although the name of the building has been changed from Agriculture Building to Varied Industries Building. Convention sessions also will be held at the same place as in the past, although the building, formerly named Foods and Science, has been re-named Agriculture Building.

Gin Machinery and Supply Association has arranged for an Ice Show on April 2, a dance on April 1, and many other entertainment features to be an-

nounced later. Ginners and their families are advised to make their hotel reservations now, mentioning that they will attend Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention.

## • Cooperative Acquires Georgia Peanut Co.

COTTON Producers' Association of Georgia, a cooperative organization with headquarters in Atlanta, has announced a stock interchange transaction through which it has acquired the properties of Georgia Peanut Co., with headquarters at Moultrie.

Properties include milling, shelling and oil refining and others in peanut areas in a number of states. The cotton cooperative also recently announced plans for building feed plants in Alabama and Georgia.

■ OTTO GOEDECKE, Hallettsville, Texas, cotton merchant, is a new member of USDA's cotton and cottonseed advisory committee.

## • Objectives Outlined By Cotton Shippers

COTTON GROWERS must very soon receive an increased acreage if they are to produce cotton economically and efficiently, the national affairs committee of the American Cotton Shippers' Association says in a report adopted at a Jan. 5 meeting in Memphis.

The committee has outlined 10 long-term objectives and principles to which "any cotton program should be directed." These include giving growers complete freedom in use of land and restoring U.S. cotton to a competitive position in domestic and foreign markets.

The committee's report lists steps which should be taken in accordance with these goals; and, then, summarizes short-term policies which, in the opinion of the group, will aid the producer of cotton and the entire cotton industry.

Two concurrent sales programs were advocated for short-term policy: the present export program running until Aug. 15, and a new program, to be started by Feb. 15, with the cotton delivered to shippers on Aug. 16. The group advised against delivering cotton under two programs at the same time.

The committee's complete report is available from Sam Loring, executive vice-president, American Cotton Shippers' Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis.

## Irrigation Publications

Two recent irrigation publications are available from Texas Extension Service, "Thinking of Irrigation;" and from California Extension Service, which discusses sprinkler irrigation in its bulletin.

## Report on Root Rot

Cotton root rot has not been controlled by a fungicide, Nabam-19, in irrigation water in trials at Texas Substation No. 15, Weslaco. The Station also reports that Vapam was ineffective in these tests.




Photo by Otto Vehle.

## Hardwicke-Etter Holds Sales Conference

SELLING GIN MACHINERY was the theme of a recent sales conference held by Hardwicke-Etter Co., Sherman, Texas. Pictured above are those who attended the meeting. A documentary picture was shown entitled "The Hardwicke-Etter Story." It dealt with the many uses of cotton fiber and cottonseed byproducts. Scenes showed harvesting and ginning from the Mississippi Delta to the West Texas High Plains.





**from our  
Washington  
Bureau**  
by FRED BAILEY  
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE  
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Soil Bank and Cotton**—You can probably expect a big Soil Bank operation in cotton during the New Year. Smarting under congressional charges that they favored Midwestern growers in 1956, USDA planners have allocated as much Soil Bank money for cotton in 1957 as for corn (\$217,500,000).

Allocations of funds for cotton by states are: Alabama \$13,322,400; Arizona \$11,122,700; Arkansas \$20,687,300; California \$20,333,200; Florida \$428,600; Georgia \$10,870,500; Kentucky \$143,500; Louisiana \$9,531,400; Mississippi \$25,977,500; Missouri \$5,763,600; New Mexico \$4,023,800; North Carolina \$6,695,100; Oklahoma \$6,035,600; South Carolina \$9,596,100; Tennessee \$8,585,700; Texas \$64,055,300; Virginia \$236,900.

Cotton payments last year, with the program getting under way late in the season, totaled 27 million dollars. Almost 96,000 growers in 1956 signed 1,113,789 cotton acres for the Soil Bank acreage reserve. Number of acres signed by state:

Alabama 25,061; Arizona 2,921; Arkansas 16,823; California 11,294; Florida 4,731; Georgia 31,177; Kentucky 284; Louisiana 23,442; Mississippi 13,281; Missouri 2,493; New Mexico 3,470; North Carolina 20,867; Oklahoma 66,933; South Carolina 18,635; Tennessee 5,243; Texas 865,654; Virginia 307.

• **May Exceed Maximum** — Note that the maximum acreages a farmer may put in the Soil Bank are not necessarily final. A grower may sign up additional acreages later in the year, if funds are available after all farmers have had a chance to bank land—and if the grower indicates in his agreement that he wishes to put in extra acres.

For the present, growers are limited in the acreage reserve to signing 30 percent of their allotments, or 10 acres of cotton, whichever is larger. There is no minimum number of acres that a grower must agree to sign.

Present deadline date is March 1, for completion of cotton contracts. This date, however, should not be considered final. It may well be changed.

USDA goal is to bank 3,500,000 to

4,500,000 cotton acres, or 20 percent to 25 percent of the total national allotment in 1957.

The 1956 program has been pronounced by USDA as "successful beyond expectation" despite "limited opportunities to use the program" the first year.

• **Export Outlook Good** — USDA is sticking by its estimate that foreign cotton sales will reach 6,500,000 bales in the current marketing year, ending next Aug. 1. Trade estimates run a bit higher than that.

Many folks now think that the large foreign purchases being made of our fiber this year do not necessarily mean a let-up in our exports next year. It has been contended that foreign importers are taking much more cotton from us than they otherwise might, just in case this country does not continue its program to sell at competitive world prices for another year.

This thesis may well be quite wrong. Study of foreign supply and demand situation shows that consumption in all foreign countries of the Free World combined is now at a rate of 5,500,000 bales in excess of supply. Therefore, trade sources here point out, if we export 6,500,000 bales this year, we will be adding only one million bales to Free World inventories.

A one million bale addition to stocks is considered small, viewed in terms of other nations' current inventories.

• **Cotton May Go to Reds** — Cotton will figure in sales of U.S. surpluses behind the Iron Curtain, unless Congress refuses to go along with the administration wish to open up trade channels to Soviet-dominated areas.

It appeared at press time that sales to Poland would be authorized, at competitive world prices. U.S. officials in Warsaw had reported to the State Department here that the Poles desired our cotton and wheat.

Sentiment toward trade with Iron Curtain countries is changing, due largely to the revolt of the Poles and Hungarians against the Kremlin. Many

folks now feel that sales to Russian-dominated countries, or barter with Iron Curtain nations, will do us more good than harm.

• **"Creamo" Upheld** — The right of Blanton Co., Saint Louis, Mo., to continue using "Creamo," its 52-year-old brand name for oleomargarine, has been upheld by an order of the government's Federal Trade Commission. The Commission agreed with the earlier decision of one of its examiners that, while "Creamo" suggests a dairy product, there are balancing factors that rule out the possibility of misrepresentation—if Blanton Co., in using the term "Creamo," accompanies it by the word "oleomargarine" or "margarine," along with a full statement of the various ingredients in the product.

## Textile Import Threat Topic of Meetings

The continuing threat of cotton textile imports and other matters of interest to textile manufacturers will be discussed during a series of area meetings of mill executives in five Southeastern States. The meetings will begin Jan. 14, sponsored by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, says F. E. Grier, president.

The schedule of meetings, with the place, date and name of local mill man presiding at each, follows:

Chattanooga, Jan. 14 at 6 p.m., R. H. Jewell; Birmingham, Jan. 15 at 6 p.m., R. C. Moyer; Columbus, Ga., Jan. 16 at 6 p.m., Paul K. McKenney, Jr.; Macon, Ga., Jan. 17 at 6 p.m., Robert Train; Atlanta, Jan. 18 at 12 noon, Henry McD. Tichenor; Greensboro, N.C., Feb. 4 at 6:30 p.m., Marion W. Heiss; Charlotte, Feb. 5 at 12 noon, Charles A. Cannon; Gastonia, N.C., Feb. 5 at 6:30 p.m., J. C. Roberts; Augusta, Feb. 6 at 6 p.m., J. C. Ewing; Greenville, S.C. Feb. 7 at 6 p.m., Wm. H. Beattie; and Spartanburg, S.C., Feb. 8 at 6 p.m., Howard B. Carlisle.

## HumKo Promotes Executives

Three HumKo sales executives stepped up into new positions with the company effective Jan. 1. Virgil F. Perkins, Jr., was promoted to assistant sales manager of the consumer package division. Lyonel Pugh became national institutional sales manager, and Trueman Wyrick was made assistant sales manager of the bakery products division.

## Burma's Sesame and Peanut Production To Increase

Burma's 1956-57 sesame seed production is forecast unofficially at about 60,000 short tons, reports USDA. This would be an increase of almost one-fourth from the 1955-56 production of 49,375 tons.

Peanut output in 1956-57 is forecast unofficially at 233,000 tons. This volume of production would be slightly larger than the 1955-56 crop of 228,000 tons.

■ **CHARLES U. PICKRELL**, director of Arizona Extension Service, has been elected chairman of the Extension section of the Land-Grant College Association.

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## • Cottonseed Breeders Organize in Texas

TEXAS cottonseed breeders met at Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Jan. 9, and organized the Cottonseed Division of Texas Certified Seed Producers, Inc.

Purpose of the organization, as outlined in the by-laws adopted at College Station, is to do everything possible to aid Texas certified and registered cotton planting seed, to assist cotton producers and to work with other organizations in behalf of sound cotton production.

Directors elected by the group, which included many leading cottonseed breeders of the state, were: T. W. Rogers, Waco; B. T. Juvenal, Vernon; C. S. Lankart, Waco; Harold Leden, Plainview; and J. M. Dixon, Garland.

The directors named Lankart chairman of the organization and Rogers vice-chairman. Dr. Ed Stiver, Waco, was named secretary-treasurer.

C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, was unanimously extended a full membership in recognition of his services.

Directors will develop plans for activities to aid the membership and to assure a full program of work in behalf of cotton improvement.

■ A. J. MILLS, Stamford, Texas, immediate past president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has been named a crusher delegate to the National Cotton Council. He succeeds RAYMOND HOLUBEC, Granger.



## Mill Leader Dies

A. S. CAMPBELL, manager of the Tallahatchie Oil Mill, Webb, Miss., died Jan. 5. He was born Sept. 13, 1878 at Kosciusko, Miss., and joined the industry at Shreveport in 1902. After being with a mill at Torras, La., he went to Sumner, Miss., in 1916, with the Webb-Sumner Oil Mill. In 1920 he moved to the mill at Webb and became manager in 1925. He was a past president of Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association and of the Sumner Rotary Club. He served several years as alderman at Webb and was active in the Presbyterian Church. Many friends will join The Press staff in sympathy to his family and associates.

## Tennessean Gives Tips On Using Rotary Hoes

Machinery can do much to help farmers do an efficient, economical job of chopping cotton and keeping it clean, James A. Mullins, Tennessee Extension ginning specialist, reminds farmers in a recent release.

Experiments prove that the rotary hoe will reduce chopping and hoeing labor from 15 or more hours per acre to five to seven hours. The rotary hoe controls the weeds and grass in their early stages and aids greatly in obtaining a stand after hard rains. Thick stands are necessary for effective use of the rotary hoe because each cultivation with it may reduce the stand about five to seven percent. The rotary hoe is most effective

when used just as the grass and weeds begin to come up.

Fields free of grass and weeds at harvest time are important for the efficient use of mechanical harvesters and for obtaining high grades of cotton. Weeds, vines and grass in the row will often clog mechanical harvesters, causing slow-down and high harvest losses, resulting in a lowering of the grade.

Cultivation with a sweep should be shallow, flat, and continued late into the season. Flat sweep cultivation will normally leave the middle slightly lower than the row but not a ridge. This is desirable because the defoliated leaves tend to collect in the middles. Tests have shown that thick stands of cotton are an aid in shading out grass and weeds after lay-by time, the Tennessee specialist concluded.

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A PART-CIRCLE SPRINKLER throwing water on irrigated plots of cotton used in research at the University of Georgia.

## Irrigation in the Southeast

■ **COTTON GROWERS** can add millions to their income through increased yields obtained by providing supplemental water, John F. Thornton, Agricultural Engineer, USDA-Georgia Experiment Station, says in the following article.

**COTTON YIELDS** are lowered in large areas of the South nearly every year due to erratic distribution of rainfall. As a consequence, the income of farmers in these drouth areas is reduced. The economic risk to farmers is becoming more serious because of the increasing fixed overhead of farm operation, the higher rates of fertilization being used and the narrower margins between farm expenses and income.

Supplemental irrigation, when adequate supplies of water are available, offers an opportunity of reducing economic risks by stabilizing cotton yields and crop response to high rates of fertilization. A few farmers have already adopted supplemental irrigation, not only as a means of increasing yields but as insurance against crop failures due to lack of rainfall where considerable investment in fertilizer, seed, and land preparation is involved.

The use of supplemental irrigation in the humid cotton area was accelerated by the drouths of 1952-54. The greatest expansion, thus far, has been on the more level fields of the Delta areas in Arkansas and Mississippi.

James L. Gattis<sup>1</sup>, of the Arkansas Extension Service, estimated that supplemental irrigation has increased from 5,000 acres in 1949, 70,000 acres in 1953, to some 145,000 acres in 1954 in Arkansas.

P. H. Grissom<sup>2</sup>, of the Mississippi Experiment Station, estimated that where 43,000 acres were under supplemental irrigation in Mississippi in 1954 the acreage had increased to approximately 200,000 acres in 1955.

W. E. Huston<sup>3</sup>, of the Georgia Extension Service reported that 276 acres were under supplemental irrigation in Georgia in 1954, and 976 acres in 1955. In the rest of the Cotton Belt, interest in supplemental irrigation has been ex-



JOHN F. THORNTON

panding very rapidly and almost every state Experiment Station listed 500 acres or more with supplemental irrigation.

Irrigation research on cotton is being carried on in Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Recent research studies, made in a number of states in the cotton growing sections of the Southeast, have shown that irrigation in the humid regions is necessary almost every year. Farmers in the humid region have considered cotton to be a dry weather plant. The frequent short drouths never caused a complete crop failure. However, the yields were often below the potential because of the shortage of soil moisture at certain stages of plant growth.

Lloyd Johnson<sup>4</sup>, at the Alabama Ex-

periment Station, found that supplemental water during severe drouths increased yields but that excessive watering reduced yields. In 1952, when 9.06 inches of rain fell in June, July, and August, the yield was increased from 1,449 pounds an acre to 2,538 pounds by 5.2 inches of irrigation water.

Billy B. Bryan, Russell Benedict, and D. A. Brown<sup>5</sup>, of the University of Arkansas, reported average yields of one bale per acre without irrigation and 1.57 bales with irrigation in the three years from 1950 to 1952 at Marianna, Ark. Rainfall in June, July, and August averaged 10.29 inches those years, and an average of five inches of irrigation water was applied each year.

Research workers at the Delta Station of Mississippi State College in 1952 recorded yields of seed cotton of 2,021 pounds an acre without irrigation and 2,461 pounds when 5.15 inches of irrigation water was applied.

D. M. White<sup>6</sup>, of the Missouri Experiment Station, reported yields of 1,414 pounds an acre without irrigation and 3,458 pounds with irrigation for the 1953 season. He applied 7.43 inches of water in four irrigations in July and August. He reported that the cotton plant reacted to conditions of moisture stress (limited moisture) by shedding leaves, flowers, squares, and bolls.

W. P. Law, Jr.<sup>7</sup>, reported that, in tests at Clemson Agricultural College in South Carolina in 1953, yields of seed cotton were increased 655 pounds per acre by two irrigations totaling 2.6 inches of water. He also observed that defoliation of irrigated cotton is more effective than in non-irrigated cotton because there is less second growth after late summer or early fall rains if the plants have had ample moisture all season.

Results obtained at the University of Georgia showed very favorable increases in yield with irrigation. In 1954, when rainfall in June, July, and August was 8.28 inches, the yield of seed cotton was 1,395 pounds an acre. An additional 4.66 inches of irrigation in that period increased the yield to 1,979 pounds an acre. The rainfall in June, July, and August of 1955 totaled only 6.99 inches, and the yield of seed cotton was increased from 2,383 pounds to 3,104 pounds an acre by supplemental irrigation of 6.48 inches of water.

Rainfall in June, July, and August of 1956 was 8.10 inches. The cotton yield was affected by the soil moisture level as indicated in the following tabulation:

Rainfall inches	Irrigation inches	Seed Cotton lbs./acre
8.10	0	1,952
8.10	4.32	3,306
8.10	5.76	3,621
8.10	8.64	3,463
8.10	11.16	3,257

These results substantiate the data by Lloyd Johnson of Alabama that cotton yield is affected by too little or too much water during the growing season.

At the prevailing price of cotton the average increase in value due to irrigation amounted to \$176.67 per acre. Cotton yields for 1956 were above average, but even so, the irrigated cotton out-produced the non-irrigated by an average of 1,359 pounds of seed cotton per acre. The best irrigation treatment out-produced the non-irrigated by 1,670

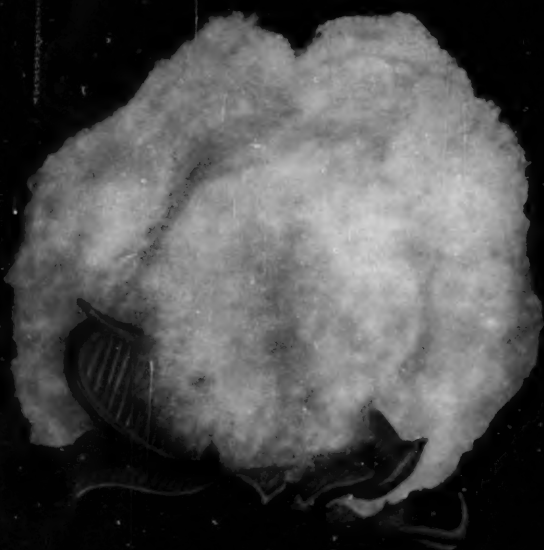
<sup>2</sup> Idem.  
<sup>3</sup> Idem: p. 385  
<sup>4</sup> Idem: p. 386

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Yearbook of Agriculture 1955: p. 381.

(Continued on Page 33)



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## New Publication

### COTTON'S USE AS A BASE FOR COATED FABRICS

"Since the introduction of the first coated fabrics, cotton cloth has been the principal material used as a base for the coatings," says William M. Segall, author of a revised edition of Cotton In Coated Fabrics. The bulletin is published by the National Cotton Council.

In 1947 the Council published the first report—a study of the factors influencing the market for cotton in coated fabrics. Since 1947 there have been new developments in the industry which may have important effects on the competitive position of cotton. This 1956 publication deals with the feeling of the coating industry and the facts which have bearing on the suitability of cotton for coating purposes.

## Texas Farm Bureau To List Proposals for Drouth Aid

The Texas Farm Bureau has asked its county leaders to help prepare drouth aid recommendations that will be presented to President Eisenhower when he visits Texas the weekend of Jan. 12.

The President is scheduled to fly to San Angelo Sunday for an on-the-spot inspection of the effects of the worst drouth in modern history. He will meet with state farm and ranch leaders, and make a brief tour of the San Angelo area Monday morning.

■ **JOSEPH E. MCCAULEY**, Huntsville, has been named to Alabama State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

## A Little Irrigation Went a Long Way

H. K. Covington, Jr., of Marlboro County, S.C., irrigated his corn and tobacco in 1956, and obtained more profit than he anticipated. By accident, a large water nozzle overlapped on a sizable spot of land growing cotton. The cotton was so much better on that particular spot, that Covington asked County Agent Abrams to estimate the yield. Over twice as much cotton was produced as the result of a little irrigation.

## • Cotton Grower Finds Planning Will Pay

DETAILED planning of their farm operation and a complete set of farm records have helped Mr. and Mrs. Murray Wingo of Ripley, Miss. to a higher farm income from cotton and other crops.

Enrolled in the Extension Service Balanced Farm and Home Program, the Wingos work closely with Miss Ramona Huguley and C. B. Betterton, associate Extension agents, in planning the farm and home operation.

Last year Wingo took soil samples from his cotton acreage. He fertilized according to Experiment Station recommendations, carried out the complete Mississippi 7-Step Cotton Program, and made half again as much cotton per acre as he had ever made before.

In the past he produced a bale to the acre only in extremely favorable years. Last year, another favorable cotton year, he made nearly two bales per acre average.

"I used to think I needed more land to make a better living," Wingo said. "But I have found that instead of more land, I just needed to use properly what I had."

Wingo's 97 acres are divided among cotton, pastures for his herd of registered Jersey cows, and production of home-grown feed, including silage.

"You just can't beat silage as a feed," he stated. "I used silage for the first time last year and I'll never be without it again."

He raises his own replacement heifers, which are all sired artificially. He also keeps a complete production record on his cows and feeds according to production.

The extra cotton he grew last year paid for a completely remodeled kitchen, some landscaping and the beginning of a bathroom for his home.

More improvements scheduled as soon as the extra farm income is available are repapered rooms, the completion of the bathroom and a new roof for the house.

"I should have started in the Balanced Farm and Home Program 25 years ago, but it wasn't available then," he stated. "I wanted to improve my farming, but didn't know how. I had heard about soil testing but had never used it."

Some 100 families are now participating in the expanded Balanced Farm and Home Program in Tippah County, conducted by the Extension Service.

All Mississippi counties have such a program.



To be sure of having enough TCI Cotton Ties and TCI Side Opening Buckles on hand to carry you through the ginning season, you should anticipate your requirements at the earliest possible moment.

And, remember, it is best to have more than you might need than not enough. For if you run short, you not only run the risk of having to wait for your shipment, but worse still, you may be forced to switch to less satisfactory products.

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Designed to resist severe strain and to keep your bales neat, firm and compact from press to destination, TCI Cotton Ties and TCI Side Opening Buckles will also give you a faster, more efficient, more economical ginning operation. The remarkable TCI Side Opening Buckle, which hooks 50% faster and with greater safety than others, is so strong it meets the needs of gins, standard compresses and high-density compresses.

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## Ginners Hold Third Industry Meeting

■ EIGHT committee recommendations adopted by Arkansas-Missouri group; Welch praises teamwork as essential.

At the final session of the third Industry Conference of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association in Little Rock this week, the ginner group adopted eight important committee reports developed on the first day of the conference, Jan. 7.

The following reported: Ginning committee, power and fuel committee, labor relations committee, fire prevention and safety committee, warehousing committee, production committee, merchandising committee and cottonseed committee (the latter reported jointly with the ginning committee).

It was decided to hold a fourth Industry Conference next year.

The cooperating ginner and allied industry groups, which met separately the first day to draft their reports, noted with growing apprehension the increasing amount of roughly-harvested cotton coming to the gins and the progressively shorter ginning season growing out of mechanical harvesting. This prompted the conferees to recommend a continuation of the gin operators' schools and meetings designed to educate farmers in the proper use of mechanical pickers.

The conferees also urged manufacturers to discontinue the manufacture of asphalt-coated pick sacks; recommended that the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association conduct a power and fuel cost survey; recommended that the Association go on record as opposing any change in existing wage and hour regulations or in the definition of the area of production; recommended that the Association institute an active safety program designed to cut insurance costs; "recognized the need for a better packing material for cotton bales" and urged those agencies now involved in the development of new materials to expand their efforts; urged all ginners to practice good housekeeping in their plants and on the gin grounds—especially after the end of the season—in an effort to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm; urged farmers to permit full use of the practice of "grouping" cotton at the gins; decided that the Association support efforts to obtain a survey of the cost of producing cotton; decided that the Association make a study of the Soil Bank program as it affects the ginner; recommended that the Association make every effort to stress to the farmers the importance of producing a 500-pound bale.

Speaking at the final session, Claude L. Welch of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, complimented the Association for holding these industry conferences. He said it is only through such teamwork that we can hope to save cotton from the onslaughts of its competitors in the synthetics field.

W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri Association, presided at the sessions.

## In-the-Row Weeds Greatly Reduce Soybean Yields

Iowa-USDA research shows that in-the-row weed growth can reduce soybean yields by about 10 percent.

Weeds were planted singly and in combination in the row with soybeans, and thinned to stands of three, six and 12 weeds per foot of row.

This research demonstrated that soybean yield reductions are proportional to the amount of weed growth, and that the combined above-ground growth of soybeans and weeds is approximately the same as the above-ground growth of weed-free soybeans.

■ DARRELL SMITH is manager of Farmers' Cooperative Society Gin No. 2 at Ackerly, Texas.

## Arizona Cotton Growers Will Meet on Feb. 12

Arizona Cotton Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting on Feb. 12 at the Westward Ho in Phoenix. The Association is now located in its new offices at 4239 East Broadway, between Phoenix and Tempe. The mailing address is Route 2, Box 815, Tempe.

## Europe To Use More Lint

European cotton consumption will increase sharply this season, in the opinion of Read Dunn, National Cotton Council foreign trade director, following a tour abroad. European cotton promotion plans are discussed on Page 7 of this issue of The Press.

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# Building Arkansas' Cotton Economy

By DR. JOHN T. CALDWELL  
President  
University of Arkansas

**C**OTTON CONTINUES TO RANK as Arkansas' principal cash crop. In fact, cotton makes up a higher percentage of this state's gross income than it does in any other state. We at the University of Arkansas recognize this fact, and have given considerable thought to the contributions the institution can make to the state's cotton producers, processors, and dealers.

This work, of course, falls in the field of agriculture, which is a major activity of the University of Arkansas. The program in agriculture is under the direction of Dr. Lippert S. Ellis, who is dean of the college of agriculture and home economics and also director of the Arkansas Experiment Station and Extension Service.

All of the subject-matter departments in the Experiment Station except two (agricultural chemistry, and horticulture and forestry) are carrying on some research with cotton. The research projects deal with a number of the major cotton problems encountered in various parts of Arkansas. These range from planting, growing and harvesting the crop through processing, marketing, and utilization. We are also exploring the utilization of by-products of the cotton crop.

• **Varied Research Done** — At the present time 12 members of the Experiment Station professional staff are devoting all of their research time to cotton problems. These are working in the fields of breeding, cultural methods, disease and insect control, engineering (including irrigation and harvesting), and

farm management. In addition, six others devote half of their research time to cotton problems.

Research is carried on at the Cotton Branch Station in Lee County, the Delta Substation in Crittenden County, the Alfalfa Substation in Mississippi County, and the State Prison Farm at Cumings, all in eastern Arkansas; at the Fruit and Truck Branch Station in Hempstead County (southwestern Arkansas); and at the Main Experiment Station at Fayetteville. In addition, outlying variety and fertilizer tests are being carried on in all of the major cotton-producing areas in the state.

Naturally, most of this research work is directed toward Arkansas conditions. For example, varietal tests determine which varieties perform best in a particular part of the state. Entomological studies are directed against those insects that attack cotton in this state. Marketing studies are concerned with marketing conditions as they exist in Arkansas.

One phase of research that is outstanding in the state is the work on Verticillium wilt. Our cotton geneticists and plant pathologists are developing breeding stock that is resistant to this disease, to be combined with varieties that otherwise perform well in Arkansas. The current level of tolerance in these hybrids is higher than that of the best commercial variety available. Other work has shown that Verticillium wilt is substantially reduced in plants grown in soil fumigated with either chloropicrin or methyl bromide. However, both these materials are at present



THE ABOVE picture shows the results of stopping insecticide applications too soon; note lack of bolls in top of plant. Below, a full crop of cotton resulted from a well-planned insecticide program carried out as long as necessary.



too expensive for any widespread use.

Research in irrigating cotton has shown that, in most years, this practice will result in a considerable increase in yields. During six years of experimental work, applying water through sprinkler irrigation increased the estimated net return by an average of \$31.92 per acre. Other research has shown that the critical time for irrigating cotton is during the plant's fruiting period.

Fertility studies have demonstrated the value of liming soils with a pH as low as five. Experimental yields were increased by more than 40 percent by application of lime to such soil, and the share of the crop harvested at first picking went up from 53.2 to 75.4 percent.

In another phase of research, entomologists and breeders are exploring the possibility of developing cotton varieties that might be resistant to the boll weevil, and to insect pests in general. Seedling diseases of cotton and the tolerance of cotton seedlings to cold weather are also being studied.

• **Much Extension Work** — State personnel of the Extension Service and County Extension Agents in the principal cotton-producing counties devote much of their efforts to the cotton program.

In order that Arkansas farmers might have the benefit of a well-rounded educational program on cotton production, ginning, and marketing, the Extension Service employs a cotton specialist who devotes all of his time to educational work with cotton. Other Extension

specialists who devote a considerable amount of their time to work with cotton are two agricultural engineers, a soils specialist, a plant pathologist, an entomologist, and an economist.

While some cotton is grown in 50 of the state's 75 counties, 90 percent of the cotton acreage is concentrated in 24 counties in eastern Arkansas. Extension agents in the cotton-producing counties carry out educational programs on cotton production that are planned by the local County Agriculture Planning Committees. These committees consist of local farm people.

One aspect of cotton production on which assistance has been given is mechanization. The cotton crop is becoming increasingly mechanized in Arkansas. This is particularly true in harvesting. In 1952 about two percent of the state's cotton crop was harvested mechanically, while in 1955 the figure was 25 percent. Estimates are that the 1956 figure was at least 10 percent higher.

The cotton industry is much concerned about the quality of cotton being delivered to the mills. State Extension personnel last fall assisted County Agents in 12 counties in holding educational meetings on "Cotton Quality Preservation." Emphasis at these meetings was placed on the reduction of such contaminants as tar, grass, bark, grease and oil, and green leaf stain. Also discussed were picker twist, over- and under-drying at the gin, and the tramping of seed cotton in the picker basket or the trailer.

Cotton insect control is a major problem. A regular educational program is

carried out in training farmers to scout for insects and advising them on latest control recommendations. In addition, 75 cotton scouts were recruited and trained in 1956 to aid individual farmers or groups of farmers with their insect control program.

• **Cooperating with Others** — Arkansas Extension Service recognizes the fine work being done by many organizations and groups within the industry such as the National Cotton Council, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Arkansas Seed Dealers' and Arkansas Seed Growers' Associations, Arkansas Plant Food Educational Society, and farm organizations, commodity groups, and farmer cooperatives. Extension personnel assist such groups whenever possible in promoting the cotton program in Arkansas.

In 1956, 125 Arkansas farmers were enrolled in a Five-Acre Cotton Production and Management Program sponsored by the college of agriculture and home economics and the Arkansas Seed Growers' Association. The program is designed to demonstrate the benefits of high quality planting seed as a basic requirement in producing high quality cotton; to encourage the use of proven practices in soil management and fertilization, in the control of insects, diseases, and weeds, and in irrigation and harvesting; and to encourage producers to evaluate all cost production factors in determining their net farm income from cotton.

Cotton is receiving a great deal of attention in the resident teaching pro-

(Continued on Page 36)

# All Arkansas Certified Blue Tag Grade "A" Cotton Seed Is Grown From Registered Seed Only!

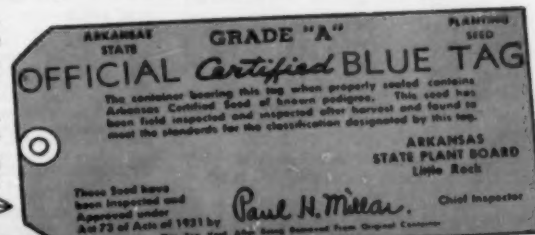


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RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—Allis-Chalmers rotary steam drier, meal coolers, Marley cooling tower, Hoffman centrifugal blowers, Webster automatic power shovel units, Roots-Connorsville blowers, heat exchangers, Prater pulverizers, V. D. Anderson expeller parts, scales, pumps, Eureka dust collectors, valves and electric motors. A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Investor's Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**FOR SALE**—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses, 72" and 86" cookers, Butters milling machine, Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer, Double box linter press, Attrition mills, Single drum hull beater, 20" to 70" fans, Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproules & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Telephone RI7-6968, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 86" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Fort Worth automatic cottonseed unloader for unloading trucks and railroad cars with motor, belts, countershaft cyclones, complete unit in good condition.—Fremont Oil Mill, Fremont, North Carolina.

**OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

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150	Sq. Cage	900	1183
100	Slipring	1200	1076
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100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
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**INSPECTIONS and appraisal.** Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Schultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUTler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—One 1952 model 72" Hardwicke-Etter condenser in perfect condition.—Kimbell Gin, Box 456, Phone 3371, Earth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

**FOR SALE**—One 72" vacuum dropper and separator (Murray make). Completely rebuilt and painted inside and out.—All-Make Cotton Gin Service, 505 S. Adam Street, Canton, Mississippi.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 Continental brush gin, Continental feeders, cleaners, before and after, bur machine, new tower drier, burner, JL-1335 Buda engine. Also corn sheller, shed, bin, new Continental engine. Two acres land and home. Priced to sell.—Eugene Sulak, Phone Waco, Texas, 9-1016, Route 1, West, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Complete cotton gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., Phones REgent 5-3656 and REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 slightly used 1947 Model Murray submerged type lint flue gins with submerged lint flue and side discharge condenser.—Bill Smith, Phones: 4-9626 and 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

**GOOD BUYS**—5-80 saw late model Lummus gins, and 5 MEF Lummus feeders, 5 late model Centennial 80-saw gins, one improved Lummus tramper, one set Lummus seed scales and miscellaneous fans, pulleys, etc. All in excellent condition.—Southern Saw and Brush Works, 3714 LaFrance Street, Phones: Day, TAYlor 1-1410; Night, LAkesside 8-5313, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE** or sell trade for all steel up-packing press, 3-90 Gullett gin, 3-Model 190 triple-saw extractors, 4-drum cleaner with blow box. All in first class condition, located in Carolinas.—Box JB, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—5-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin, 20-cylinder cleaning, 14" bur machine, Mitchell feeders, 20-shelf drier with electric power. To be moved. This gin complete all-steel and ready to gin cotton.—Charlton Graves, Phone HU 3-6296, night; HU 3-6356, day, Italy, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Cotton gins: 5-80 Continental F3 gins, electric, steel, irrigated, 4,400 bales this season. Price \$145,000 with \$35,000 cash, carry balance. 5-90 Centennial, electric, steel, big irrigation, 5,600 bales, \$130,000, will carry 50% loan. 5-80 Murray, electric, steel, irrigated, \$125,000, \$30,000 cash. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter, electric, big irrigation, 4,400 bales, \$95,000, will carry big loan. 5-70 Hardwicke-Etter, electric, irrigated, \$40,000, half cash.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Phone Porter 2-1606, Lubbock, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One 3-80 saw Lummus DM complete gin equipped as follows: MEF feeders; 17-shelf tower drier, oil fired furnace; one Lummus inclined cleaner; one Lummus 18" hull separator with grids; one set Lummus square seed scales; 1-45" all-steel Lummus condenser; one all-steel Lummus press, down-packing with 16" ram; one all-steel building, quonset on top of Stran Steel. If interested contact The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box OA, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**MR. COTTON GINNER**—If you want to build a good, cheap gin in 50% irrigated territory write Box BT, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Excellent Murray gin with complete cleaning equipment. Located in very good cotton producing area in coastal bend. Must dissolve partnership. If interested apply Box 111, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—To be moved from present location, 4-80 complete cotton gin plant, gin building and cotton house. For description write D. T. Hurley, Cooper, Texas.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**—To be operated at location in Central Texas territory, one complete gin plant consisting of five latest model 80-saw Murray gins with Super Mitchell, Murray conveyor distributor, 70" and 72" overhead cleaning equipment with 14" Hardwicke-Etter steel bur machine, and practically new, 24-shelf tower with three million BTU Mitchell heater, electric and diesel power, new Moss-Gordin lint cleaner, large seed house and cotton house and approximately two acres of land, all complete and operated this season. During the last three dry years, this plant has averaged 2,000 bales per year and easily has a potential of 4,000 bales per year, during normal rainfall season. This plant will carry a 75 percent loan of sales price to qualified and responsible party. Write, wire or call us for price and details. In addition, we offer a complete 4-80 latest model Murray gin plant with Super Mitchell, Mitchell conveyor distributor, 14" Hardwicke-Etter steel bur machine, Hardwicke-Etter cleaner and other excellent items of machinery at an unusually attractive price. In Waco stock: 60" and 66" Super Mitchell, 7- and 9-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter 50" cleaners, 12- and 16-cylinder 52" Stacy cleaners, 48", 50", 70" and 72" steel separators, several press pumps including Hardwicke-Etter back-gear pump mounted on steel fluid tank with automatic lubrication and 15 h.p. motor with V-belt drive. New Government type towers, new and used fans and transmission equipment and hundreds of other excellent items for your choice selection. For the largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephone: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Complete gin plants: 3-80 saw Continental outfit complete with drier, electric power and steel building. 3-80 saw Continental outfit complete with drying, cleaning, Moss lint cleaner, diesel power and steel building. 3-80 Murray outfit (late model) with drying, cleaning, electric power and steel building. Double battery 2-80 saw outfits complete on each side with drying, electric power and wide steel building. 3-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter outfit complete with 5-cylinder cleaner and electric power. 4-80 saw Murray outfit complete with drying and diesel power. You can buy these plants for less than you can make additions to your old outfit. Call us quick. All bargains.—Sam Clements Co., Phones REgent 5-3656 and REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

**FOR SALE**—Lint cleaners: 2-80 Continentals. Gins: 4-90 Murrays, 5-90 Gulleets, 4-80 glass front Centennials, 5-70 glass front Murrays, 1-80 Model E brush, 1-80 1949 Lummus, 3-80 Model C Continentals, 5-70 Model C Continentals, 5-70 Lummus, 1-80 Hardwicke-Etter, Feeders: 6-60" Super V-drive Mitchell, 6-60" MEF Lummus, 5-60" Special Standard V-drive Mitchell, 5-60" Special Standard V-drive Mitchell, Driers: 3 Murray Big Reels, one 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter complete with fan and burner. Cleaners: One 5-cylinder V-drive Hardwicke-Etter, two 4-cylinder Continentals. Condensers: 1-48" Continental side discharge, 1-48" Hardwicke-Etter side discharge, 1-36" Continental side discharge. Separators: 3-72" Murrays, 1-72" Lummus, 1-52" Murray. Engines: One 12-cylinder 425 h.p. Le Roi, one V-8 280 h.p. Le Roi, one 6-cylinder 240 h.p. MM, one twin six 210 h.p. MM. Various size electric motors.—Bill Smith, Phones: 4-9626 and 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—To be moved—one of the best modern Continental gins in West Texas. Push button controls on stands and presses, Continental lint cleaners, electric power and all-steel building. Priced at a bargain if you hurry.—R. W. Kimbell, Phones 3372 and 3361, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One Continental all-steel press, one Murray Big Reel drier, one 50" Hardwicke-Etter dropper, 5-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter stands and feeders.—R. W. Kimbell, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Four-cylinder Mitchell pre-cleaner, Murray '50 and '51 model lint cleaners, two Murray rebuilt 24-shelf tower driers, 14" steel Murray bur machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52% Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, new Hardwicke-Etter short stroke tramper complete with kicker and charge box, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with tramper, Centennial tramper, EJ tramper, Continental ram and casing, 2-80 saw Murray bolt suction gin stands, one phisic suzer, 3-80 Centennial conveyor distributor, left hand, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts, one 35" Sturdivant fan with multi-blade, one 40" Murray fan. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.



**FOR SALE**—5-70 Continental gin plant, Munger gins. Double X feeders, 50" dropper, 4-cylinder air line cleaner and vacuum, 2-trough drier and steam radiator, belt distributor, seed scales, wagon scales, Fairbanks m. tor. To be moved or operated on present location. —E. E. Rosson, mgr., Sodville Coop Gin, Phone 910K2, Route 1, Taft, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—All-steel, down-packing Continental press complete with long stroke trumper, less pump. Memphis, Tennessee, District.—Box PR, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—5-jet lint cleaner, slides and lint flues complete.—Bob Herron, Mgr., Heckville Gin, Phone 3521, Route 1, Idalou, Texas.

### Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—We need several used Hinckley drier cleaners complete.—Sam Clements Co., West Memphis, Ark.

**WANTED**—All makes and kinds of good used gin machinery. State model and name of equipment, as well as price, in first letter.—Bill Smith, Phones: 4-9626 and 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

**WANTED**—One late model all-steel long stroke trumper.—Bob Herron, Mgr., Heckville Gin, Phone 3521, Route 1, Idalou, Texas.

**WANTED**—Continental F3 gins, presses, separators, cleaners and other good used gin machinery.—R. W. Kimbell, Box 456, Phones 3372 and 3351, Earth, Texas.

**WANTED**—10' Hardwicke-Etter or Murray extractor. State condition and where can be seen.—Box JP, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**WANTED**—Complete cotton gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas.

### Personnel Ads

**WANTED**—Position as manager of gin or gins. Capable in all phases, including erection of all machinery. 40 years old, have been in gin business all my life. Can furnish good reference from bank, gin companies, oil mills.—Box UZ, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

### Power Units and Miscellaneous

**FOR THE LARGEST STOCK** of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

**FOR SALE**—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,000; 671 GMC, 130 h.p., \$2,000; RX18V Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$5,000; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, \$500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

**FOR SALE**—Reconditioned cotton ties, whole, butt welded, riveted, standard bundles with buckles attached, also compress ties to specifications. Fifteen years experience reworking cotton ties. We can save you money on cotton ties. Reply to Chapwel Mfg. Co., Box 440, Anderson, S.C.

**FOR SALE**—One rebuilt Model NEU 8 x 9, 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—12-cylinder Le Roi natural gas or butane engine, 340 h.p., continuous—\$3,500. Memphis, Tennessee, District.—Box HB, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

### Fats, Oils Shipments Cited Under Public Law 480

Shipments of cottonseed and soybean oils under P. L. 480 during the July-November, 1956, period totaled 214,500,000 pounds. In addition, 15,000,000 pounds of lard and 26,500,000 pounds of tallow were also shipped.

Recently announced is a new agreement with Brazil including \$1,500,000 for vegetable oils, and \$5,000,000 for lard. Approximate quantities involved are 4,000 and 15,000 metric tons, respectively.

### Highlights Listed for Oklahoma Meeting

The Farmers' Union Co-Operative Ginners' Association of Oklahoma will meet Jan. 22, Hobart, as reported earlier in The Press.

Registration for the convention will begin at 9:45 a.m., followed by the opening of the meeting by Chairman C. A. Holmberg. During the business session, beginning at 10:30, membership dues will be established for 1957-58, and two directors elected.

Clark T. McWhorter, Blair, Okla., will be the principal speaker for the meeting. He is a director of the American Institute of Cooperation and the Cooperative League of America. Mc-

Whorter is also president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Entertainment and a luncheon are planned for those attending the meeting.

### Margarine Production in November of 1956

Production of margarine in November, 1956, was 132,500,000 pounds, compared with 116,400,000 pounds in the same month of 1955.

Production for the 11 months, ending Nov. 30, totaled 1,243,900,000 pounds. This is an increase of 25,100,000 pounds over the same period in 1955.

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## • Study Atomic Waste Decontamination

SOIL SCIENTISTS of the University of California believe they have found a way to decontaminate agricultural soil exposed to waste products of atomic energy plants.

Laboratory tests by Roy Overstreet, professor of soil chemistry, and Robert K. Schulz, assistant specialist in the Experiment Station, suggest that soil can be rid of radioactivity by adding certain salts and by leaching.

To test their laboratory findings, Overstreet and Schulz are contaminating plots of land near Hanford (Kings County) and Hopland (Mendocino County) using low levels of strontium 90. Strontium 90 is one of the longer-last-

ing radioactive elements left from nuclear fission.

Later this summer the soil scientists will add various salts and acids. They believe these chemicals will replace the strontium in the root zone or on the surface of the ground, where it is dangerous, and that heavy irrigation afterward will wash the strontium far below the root zone where it can do no harm.

The Hanford and Hopland areas were chosen because they have contrasting climates and soils, said Overstreet. Rainfall is less than 10 inches a year at Hanford; at Hopland it is about 40 inches. The soil at the Hanford site is light and deep; at Hopland it is heavy and shallow.

Soil contamination by radioactive fission products is a growing problem and will become much more serious,

Overstreet said, as the nation swings over to atomic energy as a source of power.

Strontium 90 was selected for the field experiments because it is a "bone-seeker"—accumulating in the bones of any animal or human being ingesting it—and because of its long radioactive life.

An Atomic Energy Commission grant supports the project.

## CCC Surplus Movement Mostly Dollar Sales

Dollars sales accounted for over 60 percent of the movement of Commodity Credit Corporation inventory stocks since 1953, USDA estimates. More than 70 percent of total movement in the first three months of the current fiscal year was dollar sales.

## Find More Pink Bollworms

More pink bollworms were found in Greenlee County, Ariz., gin trash and lent cleaner inspections in 1956 than in 1955, and about the same number in Graham and Cochise Counties.

## Plan Southern Farm Forum

The tenth annual Southern Farm Forum will be held Jan. 24-25 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans. "Does Federal Farm Policy Shackles Southern Farmers?" will be the general theme.

■ LEA PAXTON has been appointed publicity and fashion coordinator of the Supima Association of America.



*Rugged, Shot-blast Tests Indicate...*  
**RUBBER-LINED GIN ELBOWS**  
**OUTLAST GALVANIZED "L's"**  
*9 to 1!*



After only 12 minutes blasting time, holes appeared in unlined elbow "A". Elbow "B", lined with 1/4" rubber, was exposed for 17 1/2 minutes without visible signs of wear. Calibration indicated only 1/32" average abrasion.

In a specially-designed cabinet, 20-gauge, 8" elbows are shot-blasted under conditions far more severe than actual operating wear. Size G-25 crushed steel grit is blown into elbows at a velocity of 1660 feet per second—greater than the muzzle velocity of the most powerful rifle!



Up to 9 times longer service life... and rubber is the answer! Hundreds of gin operators throughout the Southwest have already saved time and money with Abrasion & Corrosion rubber-lined elbows. Now, the results of recent shot-blast tests give undeniable proof that you, too, can cut downtime to a minimum by installing A & C rubber-lined "L's".

Worn-out fan scrolls, too, even if full of holes, can actually be made better than new with A & C rubber lining! They will outlast new scrolls by many times and can be used in-

definitely if the lining is replaced as it wears out.

It will pay you to check into A & C rubber linings right away. For complete information, see your nearest dealer or write to:



## Plane Drops CMU and Sand On Cotton Weeds

■ A MAN-MADE sandstorm, composed of CMU and sand, was used this season by a California farmer to control weeds in cotton. Arizona Farmer-Ranchman tells the story as follows: Martin Dominguez had cotton that was about to be choked out by morning glory vines, and he knew that he wouldn't get any crop unless something was done.

CMU was mixed with damp sand, one pound to 100. For more thorough mixing the sand was run through a cement mixer. Then it was spread out on canvas and dried. Bill Sargent, Blythe crop duster, then took over.

Sargent made several dry runs with ordinary sand to get his discharge rate just right. On Aug. 1 he applied the treated sand at 100 pounds to the acre.

An estimated 95 percent of the sand sifted through to the ground, despite the black predictions of pessimists. It certainly worked on the morning glory. Dominguez got an average yield from the treated 15 acres, didn't bother to pick that portion of the field which was left as a check.



## ***"hard man to find"***

Sure, the ginner is a "hard man to find" . . . especially during the off-season. Yet this is the time of year when you *most* need to get the ginner's attention . . . because right now he's planning improvements for the coming season and deciding what supplies he will need to keep his plant humming at top speed when the new crop starts to move.

Advertisers who use The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press know the ginner is *easy* to find, at *any* time. The PRESS is an old and trusted friend that can get you an audience with the ginner whenever you want it. It has been bringing advertisers and ginner together for fifty-seven years.

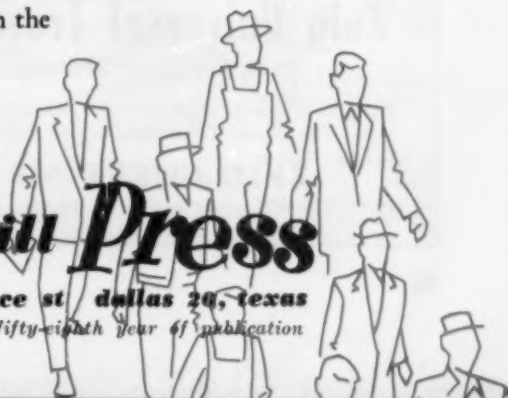
Now, while the ginner is planning his operations, make sure he has an opportunity to consider *your* products or services. There is no better . . . or more effective way . . . to do this than through the advertising columns of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.



# ***the cotton gin and oil mill Press***

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*This is our fifty-eighth year of publication*





## Cottonseed Meal

(Continued from Page 10)

marizes the present thinking on the subject: "Cottonseed meals of high protein quality were found among samples produced by hydraulic, screw press or press solvent methods. Use of any one of these methods did not of itself guarantee high quality. In general, the best meals were produced at the lowest temperatures."

The soybean industry was in much the same position in the early Thirties. Screw presses were in common use and a few solvent plants were started, but meat scrap, tankage, dried skim milk, and linseed meal were the principal protein supplements then. Reports on soybean meal feeding were extremely variable.

It was not until careful research was conducted, with the cooperation and support of the commercial processors, that it was demonstrated that the temperatures used in the processes were the critical factor in determining the quality of the protein in the meal. Both high and low temperatures were found to produce inferior meals, but a carefully controlled intermediate heat treatment resulted in the high quality supplement we know today. It is now estimated that soybean meal constitutes 75 percent of the total protein supplement used in mixed feeds.

• **Problem Is Complicated** — While indications are that overheating is detrimental in processing cottonseed meal, the problem of making the meal acceptable to swine and poultry feeders is much more complicated. Scientists working on this problem recognize that in addition to heat, which influences the quality of the protein, certain growth inhibitors, notably gossypol and perhaps some other substances not yet recognized, are normal constituents of cottonseed.

Most investigators are agreed that the "free gossypol" is most detrimental. Indeed, some state that the elimination of the free gossypol is the only problem. Meals containing less than .04 percent free gossypol, having relatively mild heat treatment, have been declared acceptable as a feed for chicks, broilers, and swine. A report, however, from Texas A. & M. on feeding tests with commercial meals having a very low free-gossypol content indicates that the total gossypol is a major determining factor. Thus, bound gossypol may also be detrimental.

In the intermediate ranges where free gossypol, bound gossypol, and protein solubility (a rough measure of heat treatment) are average, great unexplained differences in response still

## National Ginners Will Meet at Memphis

National Cotton Ginners' Association will hold its 1957 annual meeting in Memphis, according to officials of the Association. Winston Lovelace, Loving, N.M., is president; Joe Fleming, Huntsville, Ala., vice-president; W. J. Estes, Haralson, Ga., second vice-president; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, Texas, third vice-president; Carl T. Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer; and Clyde Allen, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary.

National Ginners' Association will meet in conjunction with the March 11-13 Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Also holding annual meetings at this time are the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association and Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association.

exist. This is particularly true when cottonseed meal replaces all or a major part of the soybean meal in typical poultry or swine rations. A ration containing 10 percent of cottonseed meal is accepted as a "safe" level in feeds for growing chicks and broilers, and a hog supplement having one-third cottonseed meal is a recognized "safe" limit for swine. Recent reports indicate that a combination of soybean meal and high quality cottonseed meal may be better than either used alone. The addition of the amino acid lysine also shows promise in improving cottonseed meal rations.

• **Mills Can Do A Great Deal** — The demonstration that meals do vary widely in quality would seem to indicate that until research has given processors the final answers as to how to process for complete acceptance, much could be done by the processors themselves in achieving the highest quality obtainable in their own plants. In other words, they should evaluate their own meals and then find means to improve their processing conditions.

Plains Cooperative Oil Mill has just finished such an evaluation test. Our meal is fairly high in both free and bound gossypol and has a very good protein solubility. These experiments show that broiler growth was good when up to one-half of the soybean meal used in a commercial broiler ration was replaced by this cottonseed meal. The con-

trol ration contained 28 percent soybean meal.

In swine feeding tests, up to two-thirds of the soybean meal usually used in protein supplements could be replaced by cottonseed meal. The control supplement contained 60 percent soybean meal.

It would seem that simple tests made by the various producers on their own meal, where the exact processing history of the meal is known, would not only upgrade the meal and produce a more uniform quality, but would also greatly aid the research now in progress.

A meal of known feeding value would also be of great help to feed manufacturers. They could use it now in restricted amounts, providing they could be assured of the quality and uniformity of the product.

The ultimate future for cottonseed meal, therefore, lies in the attainment of a research goal: To find a practical processing method whereby the inherent protein value of the meal can be utilized by all animals without restriction. There is every indication that this goal is attainable. Much can be done now by using our present knowledge to increase the quality of cottonseed meal.

## Texas Grain-Drilled Cotton Harvested by Combine

Scott White, Rule, Texas, experimented this season with a novel method of planting and harvesting cotton, according to Ernest Williams, manager of Rule Cooperative Gin. White planted his cotton with a grain drill, and then built a modified combine with which to harvest it. He reports a good yield and satisfactory grades for the crop.

■ **SIDNEY WOODS**, Yuma, has been appointed to the Arizona State Agricultural and Stabilization Committee and **ROSS L. SHEELY**, has been named chairman. **CECIL H. COLLIERETTE**, Casa Grande, retired from the committee under the rotation system.



## Continental Vice-President

**N. J. KEMP**, Birmingham, who was recently named vice-president in charge of finance for Continental Gin Co., is shown here. As previously announced in The Press, he continues to hold the position of treasurer of the firm.

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## NCPA Will Meet Here in May

MEMBERS of National Cottonseed Products Association are making their reservations at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington (shown here) for the Association's first annual convention in that city. The meeting, next May 20-21, will be only two miles from the White House, yet the hotel overlooks Rock Creek Park and is removed from downtown bustle. NCPA President Harry S. Baker has named a committee on general arrangements composed of T. F. Bridgers, chairman; George L. Hooks, Jr., Jack W. Kidd, E. G. McKenzie, Jr., and S. F. Riepma. The golf committee consists of H. S. Simmons, chairman; E. W. Brockenbrough, W. G. Davis, Jr., R. T. Doughtie, W. A. Logan, and W. T. Melvin. Business sessions will be featured by addresses by several outstanding speakers. A social program will begin Sunday, May 19, and conclude with a dinner and dance on Tuesday. The rules committee will meet May 17 and the chemists' committee May 16.

## Irrigation In Southeast

(Continued from Page 22)

pounds of seed cotton, which would result in an additional gross profit of \$217.10 per acre.

Georgia's cotton allotment for 1957 is 904,813 acres. If 10 percent, a very conservative figure, of the allotment for cotton were to be irrigated in 1957 and produced an increase as good as the best treatment in 1956, at the current prevailing price of cotton, the increase in value due to irrigation would amount to \$20 million in gross income. Even when we deduct \$3,777,582 for the cost of picking the extra cotton at \$2.50 per hundred pounds and also deduct \$1,824,097 for the cost of applying 5.76 inches of irrigation water at \$3.50 per acre inch of water applied, the farmers in Georgia would still have approximately \$14,398,321 net profit.

To reap the maximum benefits from his irrigation investment, the farmer should use the best seed of the adapted varieties, fertilize properly, control insects and weeds, and use all the good management practices. Irrigation is no substitute for good management.

## Over-Cultivation Costly

A warning against over-cultivation has been issued by Lyman R. Amburgey, Arizona Extension soils specialist. Cultivate only to control weeds or, if necessary, to break hard crusts, he advises farmers; any other cultivation reduces profits.

■ DR. CHARLES E. BROCKWAY has been named head of a research group, and PAUL L. WOJCEK, assistant superintendent of terminal elevators at the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

## U.S. Textile Picture Brighter for 1957

The problem of textile imports from low-wage foreign nations at the close of 1956 still causes concern to textile mills, spokesmen say at the beginning of 1957. Full settlement of the Japanese imports problem is the major hurdle for the industry. They added that it must be satisfactorily eliminated before a moderately successful 1957 can be assured, but the outlook is bright for the coming year.

Hourly and weekly earnings of textile workers are at record levels, according to Henry McD. Tichenor of Monroe, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

F. E. Grier of Greenwood, S.C., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., said, "We in the industry gained confidence from the fact that as the year drew to a close we saw favorable signs recorded from such factors as production and outlay for new plants and equipment. However, textile markets were dull near the end of the year."

T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, said Georgia's textile industry would move into an era of improvement and gradual expansion once the Japanese imports problem is ended. He said that "for the past several years our mills have operated in an atmosphere of uncertainty created by the uncontrolled flood of fabrics across the Pacific and into the American market."

Tichenor, Grier and Forbes all pointed out that in 1956 more money was spent for new plants and equipment than similarly was spent during 1955. They added that this is another indication that the textile manufacturers hopefully view the future.

## Meal Opportunities Outlined by NCPA

OPPORTUNITIES for cottonseed meal to expand its markets are discussed in an attractive new publication issued by the Research Committee and Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

"The opportunity for maximum success of the cottonseed crushing industry," the publication points out, "rests in the hands of research scientists, whose achievements will make it possible to maintain present markets in the face of ever-increasing competition, develop valuable new outlets, increase the production of oilseeds for processing, and improve the economy and efficiency of processing."

The NCPA publication then discusses the research program which is helping to increase the use of cottonseed meal and adds "Cottonseed meal now has complete freedom to compete with other protein concentrates in only 25 percent of manufactured feeds, those fed cattle and sheep. Solution of restricting problems will make it possible for cottonseed meal to compete for use in nearly 24 million tons of manufactured poultry and swine feeds where it is used now in only limited quantities." (For more information on this subject, see the article by Dr. H. J. Deobald elsewhere in this issue, and the discussion of the nutrition conference at New Orleans Jan. 14-16.—EDITOR.)

Copies of the research publication are being sent to NCPA members and research leaders by the Educational Service, 618 Wilson Building, Dallas.

## Du Pont Increases Grants

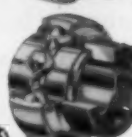
Du Pont Co. has increased its grants for educational aid at 122 universities and colleges to more than \$1 million for the next academic year, as compared with \$900,000 this academic year. Nearly all of the increase and more than half of the entire program are for improvement of teaching.

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## • Escrow Program for Cotton Cancelled

PROSPECTS of a continued shortage of irrigation water in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, plus legal difficulties, have caused the cancellation of the proposed cotton escrow program in Willacy, Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr Counties, Agriculture Commissioner John White said recently.

Under the present escrow program, any bank which agrees to handle funds must advance several thousand dollars to finance operations before any cotton is ginned. If the cotton crop is extremely short, the bank would be in position to lose a considerable amount of money.

"In view of the irrigation water shortage in the Valley, no bank was willing to assume the risk that present provisions of the law require," White said. "I understand their reluctance," he added, "but it has forced us to cancel the escrow program which is a valuable aid in combatting the pink bollworm."

Farmers in the four counties voted late last fall to continue the escrow program into the 1957 season. Under the plan, they agreed to deposit in the bank \$7.50 for each bale ginned as a guarantee to destroy their cotton stalks by a certain date. All money remaining in escrow after necessary expenses were deducted would be returned by the bank to the growers 30 days after the plow-up deadline.

"A crop failure due to drouth could cut the deposits so drastically that the

## NCPA Directors Will Meet in Memphis

Directors of the National Cottonseed Products Association will meet in Memphis, Jan. 31. Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., president, will preside at the meeting.

bank would lose its original investment," White pointed out.

White said he hoped to have the law amended during the coming legislative session to reduce the bank risk in such a program.

"I regret we cannot operate the program this year, but I feel certain that farmers are well enough aware of the importance of a good cotton clean up program as to fight the pink bollworm infestation without being governed by the escrow law," White said.

## \$6,500 Grant Given College

A research grant of \$6,500 has been made to the school of textiles of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, by the Industrial Chemicals Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. The announcement was made by Dr. Bruno H. Wojcik, manager of research and development of the division.

The grant is for the calendar year 1957, and will cover studies pertaining to the bleaching action of sodium chlorate on cellulosic materials.



## Named President

W. R. FLIPPIN of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp. was named 1957 president of the Memphis Board of Trade, at a luncheon held Jan. 12. He succeeds Fred C. Lovitt, head of Fred Lovitt & Co. brokerage firm.

## Cotton Clinic Is Jan. 22

Cotton producers, ginners and others in the industry will attend the second annual Cotton Clinic at El Campo, Texas, Jan. 22.



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## Cotton Chooses Maid Helen for 1957

BLONDE HELEN LANDON of Huntingdon, Tenn., is in New York preparing for her good-will tour as 1957 Maid of Cotton. A student at the University of Tennessee, she has blue-green eyes and is five feet, eight and one-half inches tall. She is the daughter of Mrs. Louise Landon of Huntingdon and Major General R. H. Landon, commanding general of the Air Force in the Caribbean Area. Helen was chosen Dec. 28 at the contest finals in Memphis. Sponsors of the Maid of Cotton are the National Cotton Council, Memphis Cotton Carnival and Memphis, New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges.

## • Recommendations To Be Studied

DIRECTORS of Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., are considering at their January meeting recommendations which authorities from all parts of the cotton industry made at the Short Staple Conference held last November.

Policies to be adopted will be announced following action by the directors on these recommendations, according to George W. Pfeiffenberger, Lubbock, executive vice-president of the Plains organization.

Recommendations include the following:

In genetics and breeding, work should include research on fiber properties, boll types, earliness and disease resistance and reaction to environment.

In the plant growth, disease and insect phase, work is to be done in physiology, diseases, insects and applied research with a number of test plots throughout the High Plains.

Production practice recommendations call for work on climate, irrigation, mechanization and soils.

Harvesting and ginning studies will see work done on an expanded basis at the cotton research center at the Lubbock Experiment Station and other work in crop residue disposal, equipment for moisture conservation, planting and cultivation equipment and in such harvesting problems as field clean-

ing, optimum maturity, quality preservation and machine improvement.

Marketing recommendations call for development, through breeding, production and ginning practices, of a cotton recognized as a High Plains product that can be promoted by the domestic and export markets through improved and distinctive packaging and identification.

Utilization and market research calls for a systematic market research analysis to be made of the competitive position of short staple cotton. Growers will be urged to place maximum emphasis on those qualities of short staple cotton which mills consider important, by proper harvesting and ginning practices, and careful packaging and shipment.

Economic recommendations include studies of the use of water and its resources, along with an economic evaluation of the steps involved in producing, harvesting, ginning and marketing cotton.

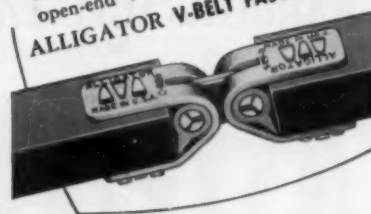
Cottonseed recommendations call for producers to seek higher yields with mature cotton and therefore, mature cottonseed. Also producers, in conjunction with ginners, should make every effort to deliver cleaner and drier cottonseed to oil mills. Breeders will be encouraged to continue work for high oil and high protein content in cottonseed varieties and at the same time attempt to lower the gossypol content of cottonseed.

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## • World Lint Exports At All-Time High

THE OUTLOOK for world cotton exports in 1956-57, based on current reports from abroad, is for total exports of about 14,500,000 bales, or an increase of 1,700,000 bales over the 1955-56 total, says USDA. Such an export total for 1956-57 would be the largest since 1928-29 when world exports totaled 14,800,000 bales.

World cotton exports in 1955-56, totaling 12,800,000 bales, were 500,000 above those of a year earlier, and nearly equal to the postwar record of 13,100,000 bales exported in 1953-54. Declines of 1,300,000 bales in exports from the U.S. and about 300,000 (estimated) in those from Communist countries were more than offset by an increase of 2,100,000 bales in exports from foreign Free World countries.

Exports of 9,300,000 bales in 1955-56 from foreign Free World countries were the highest on record, reports USDA. This unusually heavy volume of trade is attributed primarily to sharp reductions in prices of foreign cotton.

The increase of 500,000 bales in exports from the foreign Free World to Communist countries last year was about equal to the increase in world trade in cotton, although about half of the increase in shipments to Communist coun-

## Cotton Shippers Will Meet in New Orleans

The annual meeting of the American Cotton Shippers' Association will be held April 25-27, in New Orleans. The site for the convention is the Roosevelt Hotel.

tries represented replacements for cotton normally imported into Eastern Europe from the U.S.S.R. A short 1955 crop in the Soviet Union reduced that country's usual surplus for export to Eastern Europe. Another cause for this increased trade, says USDA, was the fact that cotton was the principal commodity exported to Communist countries in exchange for military supplies and equipment received in the Middle East.

Most of the importing countries reduced their inventories last year, or maintained them at existing low levels because of declining prices of foreign cotton and expected availability of lower-priced U.S. cotton in 1956-57.

■ HARLAN BARBER now is manager of Planters Gin Co. at Lenorah, Texas.

## Three Symposia Listed for Oil Chemists' Meeting

Three symposia are being arranged for the annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society to be held in New Orleans at the Roosevelt Hotel, April 29-May 1, 1957. R. M. Persell is general chairman, and R. T. O'Connor is program chairman.

The symposia are: Fats in Nutrition and Health, Tuesday morning; Unit Processes and Operations, Wednesday morning; and a third on technical safety, time to be announced later. Papers are to be submitted to R. T. O'Connor at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 1100 Robert E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans, as soon as possible. Abstracts are due by Feb. 15.

Social events will include a mixer on Sunday, a banquet on Tuesday, a golf tournament on Tuesday and the awards luncheon on Wednesday. In addition, the past presidents will hold their traditional dinner on Monday, and the ladies will enjoy a trip to the Gulf Coast, a breakfast at Brennan's, etc.

## Hybrid Sorghums Available

Seven grain sorghum hybrids, developed by Texas Experiment Station and USDA, will be available from breeders for 1957 planting. Farmers are advised to plant one or more of the hybrids and compare them with standard varieties in their area, and also to use only certified hybrid planting seed. L-310, "Grain Sorghum Hybrids," available from Agricultural Information Office, College Station, Texas, has information on the hybrids.

## Cotton Goes to College

(Continued from Page 27)

gram. In addition to general courses in agronomy, plant pathology, and entomology, the College provides a block of special cotton courses. These cover cotton production, cotton marketing, controlling cotton insects, the place of our cotton in competition with the world's supply and with synthetics, and the origin of cotton varieties. Students enrolled in general agriculture or in agronomy can include this block of courses as part of their program of study. These are in addition to the work in cotton included in the regular courses in the subject matter fields.

All of the staff, including the administration, recognize that much more work should be done and that many problems facing the state's cotton industry are not being adequately attacked. We are making every effort within the power of our resources to improve our program of research and education as it relates to cotton.

One evidence of the success of this work is in production figures. In 1955 for the first time the state's average yield exceeded a bale per harvested acre. It is estimated that in 1956 Arkansas cotton farmers harvested slightly more cotton from one-third fewer acres than the average of the preceding 10-year period. Efforts are being made to raise the quality of this cotton, to keep production costs down, and to market the crop in an orderly manner. In all of these ways the University of Arkansas is contributing to the state's cotton economy.

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### • Less Mellorine

MELLORINE production was one percent larger in the first 11 months of 1956 than in the comparable 1955 period and six percent above the 1954 figure, USDA reports. Eleven-month totals were 31,740,000 gallons for 1956, 31,429,000 for 1955, 29,747,000 in 1954, 22,924,000 in 1953 and 10,515,000 in 1952.

Production of the frozen desserts in November, latest month for which figures are available, was three percent smaller than a year earlier. Sharp losses in Illinois and Texas, largest producers, more than offset gains in Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Oregon and California. Output of the vegetable oil product also declined 28 percent in November as compared with October, whereas in the same 1955 period the drop was only 18 percent.

Ice cream production, in contrast, set a November record in 1956 and 11-month figures for 1956 were four percent above the 1955 volume.

### • Feed Developments

NEW DEVELOPMENTS with feed products of interest to oilseed processors include the following:

Crude phospholipid byproducts of cottonseed and soybean processing were used in steer feeding trials at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. Gains averaged 5.5 percent more for the animals fed the vegetable oil by-product.

Berkeley Chemical Corp. has signed a licensing agreement with Sugar Research Foundation for research with sugar esters as a new class of surfactant. Sugar esters are made from sugar and fat or oil and one possible use of them is in feed products.

Feather meal, containing 85 percent protein, has been used successfully in lamb rations at the University of Minnesota and other stations. At Minnesota, lambs made greater gains on a simple ration of feather meal and ground corn than on the check ration containing soybean meal.

### • Bracero Pact Extended

MEXICO and the U.S. have signed a two-and-one-half-year extension of the farm labor pact. The date of the agreement providing for the importation of braceros now extends to June, 1959.

### • You Can Get Help

TAXPAYERS can get help from Uncle Sam as far as figuring taxes is concerned, although this may not help much with the paying of them. "Your Federal Income Tax" and "Tax Guide for Small Business" are the titles of two new booklets. Each is available for 30 cents per copy (not stamps) from U.S. Department of Commerce field office or the Washington headquarters.

### • Likes Beans and Cotton

SOYBEANS are helping him produce more cotton, says Frank Williamson of

Darlington, S.C. Planted before cotton in a rotation, the beans help him keep down grass and turning under the stalks improves soil condition. Williamson reports that he doesn't have to "chop" his cotton in the usual way, either; he merely "bunches" through it with a hoe, saving about 13 hours per acre as compared with chopping grassy cotton.

### • Static Useful

STATIC ELECTRICITY is being put to use in seed separation. The Regional Seed Research Laboratory at State College, Miss., is studying a method of removing contaminants from planting seed through static electricity that is in use commercially in some plants. Details of the work are available in the December issue of Mississippi Farm Research, published by Mississippi Experiment Station.

### • Giant-Making Chemical

GIANT tomatoes and other plants are being produced by using the chemical gibberellic acid in research at the University of California. The chemical, which stretches out the distance between branches or nodes in treated plants, is believed to have several possibilities for practical farm use.

### • Good for Hogs and Gals

COUNTRY LIVING benefits hogs and women. That's the opinion of Sam Baker, farmer of Chisholm, Texas. A hog that's been "penned in town and fed on loose garbage and stuff gets flabby and soft," Sam says. "So do city women," he adds. "You can tell a corn-fed gal because she's got more color and get-up about her."

### • Farm Youth Aided

AN IDEA worth copying is that used by Citizens Cooperative Gin, Shallowater, Texas. For stockholders' meetings and other occasions, the gin employs farm boys and girls to prepare and serve the meals.

### Annual Soil Tests Needed On Land Growing Cotton

J. C. Lowery, Alabama Extension agronomist, says that cotton farmers have so much at stake that they should have soil tests made each year to discover just what needs to be added to make the best possible annual yields. Most cotton growers have tests made only once every three years, but soil needs can change in just a year's time.

Lowery pointed out that many Alabama cotton growers do not make the money they should simply because they are not using enough nitrogen and lime. Only a soil test can reveal just how much nitrogen and lime as well as phosphorus and potash are needed to condition soils to produce the best possible crops.

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### Leaders at Nutrition Conference

TWO LEADERS in the discussions at the fourth Conference on Cottonseed Processing and Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meal are shown here. They are Dr. A. M. Altschul of USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory; and Dr. H. L. Wilcke, chairman of the research committee of National Cottonseed Products Association. Sponsored by NCPA and USDA, the Conference is being held Jan. 14-16 at the Laboratory in New Orleans, with research workers, oil mill and feed trade representatives from all parts of the country attending.

### Program for Southern Weed Conference Announced

The program for the tenth annual Southern Weed Conference, Jan. 23-25, Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been announced by W. B. Albert, president of the Conference.

Leading authorities from Southern land-grant colleges, USDA, agricultural chemical manufacturers, farm equipment manufacturers and farmers from all over the Southern States are expected to attend this meeting.

Conference officers for this year are: President, W. B. Albert, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson; vice-president, E. G. Rodgers, University of Florida, Gainesville; and secretary-treasurer, W. K. Porter, Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge. Dr. J. K. Leasure, The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., served as chairman of the program committee.

On Wednesday morning registration will take place, followed by a general session of the meeting. In the evening, there will be a meeting of the executive committee. A report of the research committee, business meeting,

general session and an evening banquet will be held on Thursday. Friday will be the last general session and the closing of the meeting.

All sessions of the meeting will be held in the Bon Air Hotel. Persons wishing to attend the meeting are urged to make their reservations direct.

### Irrigation Hikes Cotton And Soybean Yields

Irrigating cotton increased per acre yields by 225 pounds as compared with non-irrigated cotton, while irrigation added 13.3 bushels to the average yield of soybeans in Jackson County, Ark., in 1956.

County Agent John Coley estimates that 29 percent of the total cotton acreage, or about 13,095 acres, received some irrigation water. These irrigated acres averaged 595 pounds of lint per acre.

Jackson County farmers irrigated about 19,733 acres of soybeans, or 20 percent of the total soybean acreage. Irrigated beans averaged 24.6 bushels per acre.

### Promotions Announced by Archer-Daniels-Midland

The promotion of Robert S. White, Decatur, Ill., to production manager of the soybean division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has been announced by A. C. Hoehne, vice-president and manager of ADM's soybean division. White has been manager of the company's Decatur plant the past 17 years.

Hoehne has also announced that Alan D. Colby, Minneapolis, who has served as staff production coordinator for ADM soybean plants the past three years, will succeed Edward W. Schmidt, Jr., as plant manager at Mankato, Minn. Schmidt is being transferred to the engineering department at Minneapolis as a process engineer.

■ W. J. ELY, Snyder, Texas, ginner and cotton leader, visited with The Press staff on Jan. 3.

### • Ginners To Meet At Birmingham

F. MARION RHODES, director of the cotton division of USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service, will discuss the outlook for U.S. cotton in a featured talk at the Jan. 17-18 meeting of Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association.

R. R. Norman, Fort Deposit, president of the Association, will preside at



F. MARION RHODES

the meeting, to be held at the Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel. Plans for the meeting have been announced by Tom Murray, Atlanta, executive vice-president. Registration starts at noon, Jan. 17, with the first session at 2:45 p.m.

H. E. Donaldson, Opp, vice-president, will respond to the welcome address by Birmingham Mayor J. W. Morgan.

"Progress of the Federal Wage-Hour Law Under the \$1 Minimum" will be the subject of a talk by Homer E. Krog, Birmingham, regional director, wage and hour division.

A social hour and banquet are scheduled for the evening of Jan. 17.

A business session is planned for Friday morning, Jan. 18. Officers and committees will report and new officers will be elected.

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# Harbers Plans for BETTER LINT YIELDS, Using New Methods

■ TEXAS award-winning farmer never stops trying to improve his yields. Conservation farming has paid off for him in the past, and he has plans for better results in the future.

**C**LINTON HARBERS, the young Texas farmer who has received national recognition for his conservation farming, continues to work to improve his yields of cotton and other crops.

Despite drouth, the Harbers' farm near LaGrange averaged three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre in 1956. Rainfall was only 13.5 inches. Following an even drier 1955 season, there was no bottom moisture to start this year's crop.

(In 1953, Harbers made a net profit of \$211 per acre from his cotton. In 1954 he received the \$5,000 Hoblitzelle Award for outstanding contribution, the Fort Worth Press conservation award of \$500, and other recognition which was reported in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.)

Harbers' plans for increasing future yields were reported recently in a publication, Soil and Water, as follows:

"In addition to hurting his cotton yields, Clinton says that the drouth has reduced the organic content of his soils below their actual needs. He says that his 1955 fall planted cover crops—especially his vetch—would not make enough growth to add the needed amount of organic matter. His oats and barley cover

crops made more growth but still not as much as needed.

"Harbers has some rather definite ideas about improving his production of the future. He plans to do less double cropping and to use more rotating of his crops which he thinks will be possible under the Soil Bank program. Clinton and his brother Ted say they plan to reduce their cotton acreage which will make it possible for them to try some rotations that they have not used up to this time.

"They plan what might be called a grassland-cotton plan of rotation. As a starter, they grew 30 acres of Blue Panic this year which they think looks mighty good. They have a few acres of guar which they are trying for a second time. They now have 45 acres of Coastal Bermuda grass, 30 of which were sprigged this year. They expect to use this for pasture for their registered Brahma cattle.

"Another grassland crop they started on a very small scale but looks good to them is Medio Bluestem. Following a poor growth in dry 1955 this grass has done well this year and Harbers plans to plant more of it. Sudan grass and New Era peas are two other crops being tried this year. They have the idea of finding a combination of crops that they can rotate with cotton to where they grow still more cotton on fewer acres.

"They think Blue Panic shows a bit of promise and they expect to plant this crop on much of their acreage that is going into the Soil Bank's "conservation reserve". The Medio Bluestem will grow seed as a cash crop.

"In addition to his soil and water con-

servation program, Harbers still follows his insecticide control program very carefully. He tried systemic poison on a part of his cotton this year which he said was very effective for the first seven weeks of growth. All other cotton was poisoned the usual seven times.

"While he is not an irrigation farmer he may do that, too, if the drouth doesn't break by next crop year. The water supply is not certain but he may be able to get it from wells or from the Colorado River.

"He makes no claims about knowing all the answers to conservation farming but he is trying to find them. He has an outstanding record as a conservation cotton farmer but he is not letting that stop him from trying to beat his own record in the years to come."

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## More Cotton Answer To Red's Insomnia

The Russians obviously need more cotton in their mattresses. They're not sleeping properly, John W. Hubbell, a U.S. mattress firm executive, reported following a recent visit to the Soviet Union. He blamed the thin, cotton-filled mattress used on most Russian beds.

He said he paid 170 rubles—about \$42.50—for one of the Russian mattresses.

"If this were put on a special sale here in a department store for \$5," Hubbell said, "they wouldn't sell any."

# CALENDAR

## Conventions • Meetings • Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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• Jan. 14-16 — Fourth Conference on Cottonseed Processing and Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meal. Southern Utilization Research Branch, USDA, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and National Cottonseed Products Association. For information, write Dr. A. M. Alt-schul, USDA, 1100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

• Jan 17-18 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association meeting. Dinkler-

Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Jan. 21-22 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors' and Allied Industry Meeting. Casa de Palmas, McAllen, Texas. Edward H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• Jan. 22—Farmers' Union Cooperative Ginners' Association of Oklahoma. American Legion Building, Hobart, Okla. For information, write Lucile Millwee, secretary, Box 631, Carnegie, Okla.

• Jan. 23-25 — Southern Weed Conference. Bon Aire Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Dr. W. B. Albert, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, president.

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Clemson College, Clemson, S.C. Clyde R. Allen, executive secretary, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C.

• Feb. 4-5—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives joint meeting. Rice Hotel, Houston. For information, write B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 4-5—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb 12-13 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association joint meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Tom Murray, executive officer, Room 714, Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 12-13 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Ginners' Council, composed of ginners of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. For information and space, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 27-March 1 — Cotton Research Clinic. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 28-Mar. 1 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 2 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting. Greenville, Miss. B. C. Lundy, chairman; Woodson Campbell and Martin Letchworth, co-chairmen.

• March 4-5 — Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 11-13 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently.

• March 11-13—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 25-26—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena

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Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7955, Dallas 26.

• April 25-27—American Cotton Shippers' annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

• Apr. 30-May 1-2 — Spring meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 9-11 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-20-21—Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2 — Fall meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 2-3-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Dec. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

## Peru Increases Extra Long Staple Cotton Output

Cotton production in Peru in the August-July 1956-57 crop year is currently estimated at 500,000 bales (500 pounds gross), the same total as in 1955-56. This represents an increase in the production of the extra long staple varieties, Pima and Karnak, to offset a decline in production of Tanguis. The record crops of Pima and Karnak, 76,000 and 17,000 bales respectively, were attributed primarily to unusually favorable weather and adequate irrigation water which offset the effect of slight damage from insects, says USDA.

## Irrigation Pays for Itself in Year

JOHN M. BARKLEY, who lives at Pear-sall, Texas, and farms at Frio Town, is a pioneer in irrigation in the area. His leadership has resulted in the development of some 8,000 acres of brushland for irrigation purposes.

This is brushland in a drouth area that would not have produced more than one-eighth of a ton of grass. Under irrigation, it has produced more than 85 bushels of corn and two-and-one-half bales of cotton per acre.

"My first crop paid for all development costs including part of my equipment," said Barkley. "The cotton on 140 acres made one and one-half bales per acre."

Barkley says a well producing 1,000 gallons of water per minute can irrigate from 150 to 160 acres of row crops, depending on the crop. He never has more than 300 of the 400 acres under irrigation at the same time. He also points out that only level land should be flood irrigated, and that there should not be any drop in the furrow.

"The soil is like a bank account," says Barkley. "If you don't keep putting something back into that account, the first thing you know, you won't have any soil fertility to draw out."

## Stick and Green Leaf Machines

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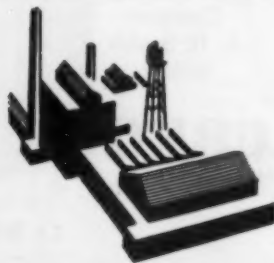
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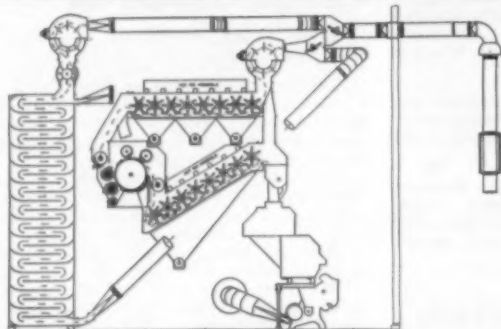


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## laugh it off

A questionnaire was sent home with a new pupil, requesting information regarding the home environment, number of brothers and sisters, father's occupation, etc. The next day the child returned with a scrap of paper on which the following was written: "We have 18 children. My husband can also operate a tractor."

After a rather wild date with a charming young lady, her escort, a bit worried, asked, "Do you tell your mother everything you do?"

She looked up and said, "Certainly not. Mother doesn't care. It's my husband who's so inquisitive."

A Russian named Rudolph looked out the window one morning and said: It's raining.

Wife: No, it's sleeting.

Rudolph: It's raining, doggone it. Rudolph the Red knows rain, Dear.

An old cowboy went to the city and registered at a hotel for the first time in his life. The clerk asked him if he wanted a room with running water?"

"Heck, no!" the cowboy yelled. "What do you think I am, a trout?"

A woman with a foreign accent went into the bank and said, "I wanta maka da loan."

The banker replied that she would have to see the loan arranger.

"Who, plizz?"

"The loan arranger."

"Oh, you mean da one who say 'Hi-yo Silver!'"

An English hostess, when serving wine, remarked to one gentleman: "I shouldn't be offering you wine. You are head of the Temperance League."

"Oh, no," he replied, "I'm head of the Vice League."

"Well," she said, "I knew there was something I wasn't supposed to offer you."

Since little Johnnie's personal horizon had been greatly extended by several months at kindergarten, his mother decided to inquire concerning his current loyalties.

"Dear," said she, "whom do you love best?"

The youngster pondered the query soberly and then replied, "Well, I love you best, Mommie, and Daddy next best, and my teacher the least. And in between come a lot of dogs."

It's amazing what some women get away with and still keep their amateur standing.

Joe (greeting friend he hadn't seen for some time): "Well, Jim who are you working for now?"

Jim: "Same people — the wife and three kids."

"Your husband charges that you deceived him," the judge said solemnly to the young wife.

"On the contrary, your honor, he deceived me. He said he was leaving town for a week, and he didn't."

Boy: "Thought you said you'd call for help."

Girl: "But you don't need help."

## Resources

Cash and Due From Bank . . . . .	\$267,043,196.80
U. S. Government Securities . . . . .	128,281,652.49
State, Municipal and Other Securities . . . . .	7,097,778.66
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank . . . . .	2,250,000.00
Loans and Discounts . . . . .	445,143,276.00
Bank Building and Equipment . . . . .	25,377,519.68
Customers' Liability on Acceptances . . . . .	34,813,475.21
Other Assets . . . . .	886,600.73
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$910,893,499.57</b>

## Liabilities

Capital . . . . .	\$ 32,130,000.00	
Surplus . . . . .	42,870,000.00	
Undivided Profits . . . . .	1,892,803.30	\$ 76,892,803.30
Reserve for Contingencies . . . . .		10,843,207.19
Reserve for Taxes, Etc. . . . .		4,650,601.89
Acceptances Outstanding . . . . .		37,102,475.21
<b>Deposits:</b>		
Individual . . . . .	\$506,709,799.86	
Banks . . . . .	246,828,615.22	
U. S. Government . . . . .	27,865,996.90	781,404,411.98
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>		<b>\$910,893,499.57</b>

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## Statement of Condition

DECEMBER 31, 1956

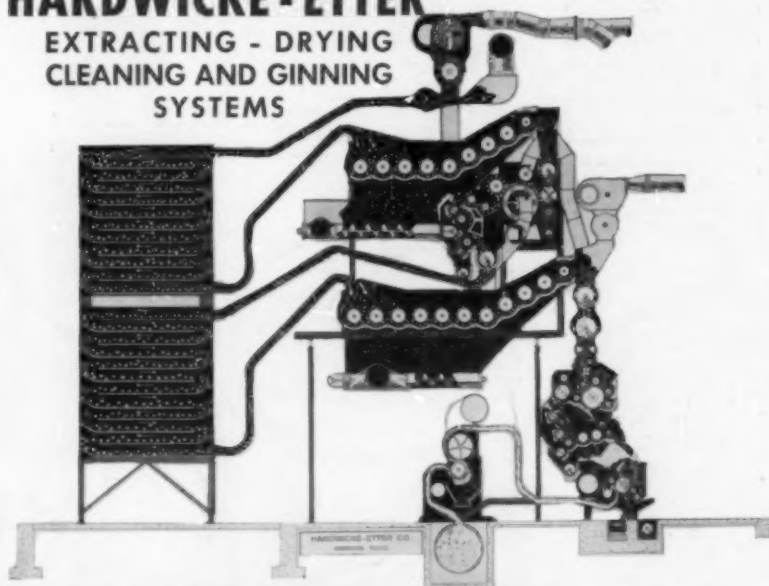
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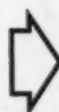


**E. G. PEARSON**  
*Shreveport, La.*

## A black and white photograph of a mechanical component, likely a turbine or engine part. The component features a circular face with radial vanes or blades. The outer casing is complex, with a perforated or lattice-like structure on the left side and a smooth, curved section on the right. The overall design suggests a high-speed, high-temperature environment.

Greater open Screen area in both the 72" and 52<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" widths.

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